HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bombay Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 126— BOMBAY MONDAY MAY 30 1927 ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.**

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 4 June | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 11 „ | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,918 |
| 18 „ | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 25 „ | RAZMAK .. | NALDERAx .. | 15,993 |
| 2 July | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,568 |
| 9 „ | RAZMAK .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,902 |
| 16 „ | MALWA .. | | 10,940 |
| 23 „ | RAZMAK .. | MONGOLIA x .. | 16,504 |
| 30 „ | RANPURA .. | | 16,555 |
| 6 Aug. | RAZMAK .. | MACEDONIA* .. | 11,120 |
| 3 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11 430 |
| 20 „ | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTANx .. | 20 847 |
| 27 „ | JEINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 3 Sept. | DELTA .. | RAWALPINDI* | 16,619 |
| 10 „ | MANTUA .. | | 10,902 |
| 17 „ | RAZMAK .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,836 |
| 24 „ | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,575 |
| 1st Oct. | RAZMAK .. | | 10,602 |
| 8th „ | RANPURA .. | | 16 585 |
| 15th „ | NALDERA x | | 16,088 |
| 22nd „ | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

**SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.**

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea ..... £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..... £120
To Marsellies and back..... £100

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.**

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| 30th June | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 14th July | MANDALA .. | 8,246 |
| 28th „ | MERKARA .. | 8,233 |
| 18th Aug. | DUMALA .. | 8,441 |

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

**P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS. CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.**

| 1927 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 28th May | *ALIPORE .. | China & Japan |
| 10th June | MACEDONIA .. | China & Japan |
| 12th „ | CATHAY .. | At Colombo for Australia. |
| 21st „ | NYANZA .. | China & Japan |
| | MOOLTAN .. | At Colombo for Australia. |

*Does not carry passengers.

**TO BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.**

| 1927 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st June | BARODA .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 3rd „ | VITA .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 8th „ | KAROA .. | East & S. Africa. |

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tottori Maru .. | 5973 | 20 May. | 31 May |
| Rangoon Maru .. | 5059 | 26 „ | 5 June |
| Seiyo Maru .. | 6550 | 1st June | 12 „ |
| Muroran Maru .. | 5371 | 19 „ | 2 July |
| Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 29 „ | 13 „ |

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

**AMRUTANJAN**

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

**AMRUTANJAN**

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

**CURES ALL**

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

*Sold Everywhere*

It kills and cures all

**ACHES AND PAINS**

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

**THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.**

prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price : Rs. 12-0 Net

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :—

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,**
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

## BANKING

### Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26 | 23,82,000 |
| Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26 | 30,95,326 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abohar | Hyderabad (Sind) | Montegomery (Montgomery) |
| Allahabad | Jullundur | Okara (Dist. |
| Amritsar | Jaranwalla | Peshawar Cant. |
| Amballa City | Jamma | Peshawar City |
| Ambala Cant. | Jhelum City | Patiala |
| Bombay | Jhang (Maghiana) | Quetta |
| Cawnpore | Karachi | Rawalpindi |
| Calcutta | Kasur | Sangla Hill |
| Delhi | Lahore City | Sargodha |
| D. I. Khan | Lyallapur | Sialkot City |
| Ferozepore | Ludhiana | Simla |
| Gujranwalla | Meerut City | Srinagar |
| Gojra | Multan City | |
| Hafizabad | | |
| Hoshiarpur | | |

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

**EYE TROUBLES**

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BUY THE BEST

**KATNI**

**"CASTLE" BRAND**

**PORTLAND CEMENT**

IS THE BEST

*GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)*

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

*AGENTS*:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, .. .. .. BOMBAY.

## INSURANCE

### Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

| Valuation | Year. | Surplus disclosed. |
|---|---|---|
| First | 1917 | Rs 11,532 |
| Second | 1922 | Rs 27,737 |
| Third | 1923 | Rs 1,16,544 |

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

**Income-Tax & Super-Tax**

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

**B. L. THOSAR** PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 22997.

## INSURANCE

### HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has o late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

### BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. F. CARDMASTER, Manager

Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

### VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

*Chairman*—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
*Chief Agents*—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
*Head Office*—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

# CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Experienced B.A., with Science. Apply CHAIRMAN, The E. E. School, Amod (Broach).
B 28620

WANTED.—A wholetime ORGANIZING SECRETARY for the Jamshedpur Labour Association. The applicant must possess a sound general education and must be well versed in Hindi. Preference will be given to men with previous experience of Trade Union Organization. Salary Rs. 200/- to Rs. 250/- per month according to qualifications. Applications with copies of recent testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 30th June, 1927. M. K. GHOSH, Honorary Secretary, Jamshedpur, 26th May, 1927.
A 28632

WANTED—An S. T. C. TEACHER, knowing English and Urdu for the Municipal Madanpura Urdu Primary Model School to teach English and Urdu. Candidates well versed in the Direct Method and knowing Urdu may alone apply before the 8th June 1927, with all particulars. Salary will be determined according to qualifications as per sanctioned scale. Muslim preferred. Apply to SECRETARY, Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality, Bombay.
A 28611

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED —By old established British life office. Liberal commission terms offered. Apply P. O. Box 763, Bombay.
A 28527

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Railfare Paid. Rules on two annas stamp.—PRESIDENT, ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.
A R241

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Lewis Street, Fort, Bombay.

## FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

AMIN NURSERY.—Bombay Crawford Market No. 1—Extremely fine fresh selection of monsoon flower and vegetable seeds. Prompt and careful attention. Post Parcel of 24 varieties of vegetables seeds at Rs. 5, 24 varieties of Flower seeds at Rs. 5/-, 12 varieties of any seeds at Rs. 2/12/- Postage and Packing extra.
F

## MEDICAL.

WONDERFUL LEPROSY CURE (Trade Mark Registered.) No more suffering from Leprosy! A real boon to sufferers!! Reward Rs. 500/- if proved ineffective. This world-wide renowned specific of a Divine Sathu Yogi, radically and positively cures all the 18 kinds of Leprosy —Red, black, white, copper coloured spots disfigured face, numbness thickness of skin, loss of sensation, wounds, crooked fingers and toes etc. etc. First, second and third class treatments Rs. 50, 25 and 10 respectively. Send Rs. 5/- in advance. NOTE.—For other particulars, apply for our free booklet of "Kustaroganivarini" containing thousands of unsolicited testimonials from the different parts of the globe. M. SUBBAREDDI Proprietor, The Ready & Co. Gopalapuram. Via. Kothapeta, East Godavari Dt.
P R242

## EDUCATIONAL.

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE-OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be made to the HEAD MASTER.
M 28630

## PROFESSION.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER—PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Hindu Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist. Unsolicited Testimonials from unapproachable quarters. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading Rs. 2; Test Horoscope Rs. 3; Complete Life Reading Rs. 5; Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., 8, Nivedita Lane, Baghbazaar, Calcutta, V. P. allowed.
P

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE! FREE!!—A BLACKBIRD FOUNTAIN PEN will be given free to the purchasers of my schemes, by which any man, with a small capital, can earn Rs. 200 monthly. The Price of schemes Rs. seven. Apply Mr. GUPTA c/o Post Box No. 2109, Bombay. Few copies left.
T 274

SILKS—Complete suit length, 3 1/2 yards by 54 ins., most durable and decent, for Rs. 6. Returned if unapproved. Limited Stock, THE BENARES INDUSTRIES LTD, Benares.
T R229

## LOST AND FOUND

LOST or MISPLACED.—ALLOTMENT LETTER No, 338, relating to Rs. 10,000/-, Bearer, Debentures of The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., allotted to Dayaldas Khusiram, has been LOST or MISPLACED. Any person having any claim on the above Document is requested to intimate the same to the above Company, at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within fifteen days from the date of this Notice, after which date no claim will be considered and Duplicate Allotment Letter will be issued to DAYALDAS KHUSIRAM.
PB 273

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### "MOTOR ACCIDENT"

ANY INFORMATION, which may lead to establishing the identity of a motor car, which knocked down a woman on the Bombay-Agra Road near Kurla at 3.30 p.m. on 25-5-1927, may please be sent confidentially to the DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, Bombay Suburban District, Bandra.
28631

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 3rd June, 1927, that day being a Public Holiday (KING'S BIRTHDAY), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th May, 1927.
28616

### THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.,

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, 1927, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, adopting resolutions regarding the issue of additional Share Capital and the amendment of certain bye-laws of the Bank. Copies of the notice together with the draft Resolutions, have been supplied to members.

By order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,
Managing Director,

Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd.
Bombay, 30th May, 1927.
28614

### THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, 1927, at 3 p,m, (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statement of Accounts of the Bank for the year ending 31st March, 1927.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,
Managing Director,

Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ld

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 16th June to 2nd July, 1927, both days inclusive.
28613

### THE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER,

"THE MOSLEM CHRONICLE"

THE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER of the "MOSLEM CHRONICLE", coming out in June. It will contain articles both by eminent Moslem and non-Moslem Scholars and Politicians. Illustrations of Moslem Monuments and photos of historic personages of the Moslem world will be reproduced. The Number will be a record of the most valuable documents relating to Moslem Culture, Education, Literature, Politics and History.

Free to subscribers whose annual subscription (Rs. 12/-) paid in advance. Rs. 2/- per copy for those who pay in advance. During June cash price Rs. 2/8, after June Rs. 5/- per copy.

Apply:—

THE MANAGER,
"The Moslem Chronicle,"
6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
28562

## TENDERS.

### NOTICE

TENDERS ARE HEREBY CALLED for by the Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests) for the purchase outright of the property in Myingyan, Upper Burma, lately belonging to the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, which has been, by registered deed of transfer executed on the 5th March, 1927, transferred without encumbrance to the Government of Burma, whose title the purchaser will be required to accept.

2. The property, which lies about two miles South of the town and Railway Station of Myingyan, consists of about 50 acres of freehold land and is in the centre of a tract which is regarded as the richest cotton producing area in the province of Burma. It comprises, in addition to the land mentioned, a pucca and fully equipped spinning mill and ginning factory erected in the year 1922-23, housed in well built masonry buildings supplied throughout with electric fittings. The spinning mill, contains mixing room, blow room, card rooom, rings spinning room, reeling and bundling room, willow room, engine room, boiler room, pump room, workshop and dynamo room, dust tower, chimney, rope race, etc. The machinery is by Messrs. Tweedales Smalley & Co. and Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, and is of a thoroughly modern and up-to-date type. The engine is by Messrs. Yates's Thom, Ltd., of Blackburn, and the boiler by Messrs. Wilson & Co, Glasgow. The ginnery consists of engine room, containing one Bolinder's oil engine: gin room containing 15 gins, and necessary godowns for kuppas and cotton seed. The property also includes the usual stores and offices quarters for the staff, wells, cooling tank, barracks, stables, etc.

3. The mill is easily capable of an out-turn of 7,000 lbs. of yarn per day Labour is plentiful and cheap, Myingyan Town, which is the headquarters of the District of that name, has a population, according to the 1921 Census, of approximately 19,000 and is connected both by rail and river with Rangoon and Upper Burma. As the property is in the heart of the best cotton producing country in the province, supplies of kuppas and lint are adequate and easily obtainable.

4. A full report on the property, with a complete inventory of all machinery, fittings, spare parts, furniture, etc., prepared by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Burma, during the month of March 1927, is available and may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Permits to view the property can also be obtained on application, and tenderers will be deemed to have satisfied themselves as to the correctness of statements made in the report and herein without any warranty on the part of Government.

5. Tenders should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned by name and marked plainly on the envelop "Tender for the property of the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Myingyan". They must be accompanied in each case by a receipted treasury challan for the sum of Rs. 1,000 as earnest money. Tenders unaccompanied by receipted challan or accompanied by cash or treasury notes will be rejected. Earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

6. Tenders will be opened at noon on Saturday the 6th August 1927 by the Hon'ble the Minister for Forests in his office in the Secretariat, Rangoon. Tenderers or their accredited agents may be present.

7. On acceptance of his tender the purchaser will be required to deposit as security within fourteen days a further sum of 1/4 of the total amount tendered. Failure to deposit this sum within the specified period will render the tender null and void and the earnest money will be forfeited. The successful tenderer will be required to pay in the balance of the full purchase price to the Government of Burma (Minister of Forests) on or before the 6th day of September, 1927, failing which the tender will be null and void and the earnest money and the further sum deposited as security will be forfeited.

8. The acceptance of any tender will rest with the Government of Burma who may reject all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason.

A. R. MORRIS, I.C.S.
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Department of Agriculture and Forests.
Rangoon, the 15th May, 1927.
28507

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Disinfecting Powder for delivery during the year 1927-1928.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.), on MONDAY, the 6th June, 1927. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed 'Tenders for Disinfecting Powder'.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, &c., will be issued by the undersigned, on payment of Re. 1/-. Forms will not be sent by V. P.

By order of the Municipal Commisiosner.
D. E. MAVJI,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
Bombay Municipality,
De'Lisle Road,
Opp. Garden Bridge, Bombay No. II.
28629

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### MINERVA MILLS, LTD.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company. Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June, 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1926.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th day of June, 1927, to the 24th day of June, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 20th May, 1927.
28609

### TO CONTRACTORS,

BUILDING RUBBISH and earth and murum, may be tipped on the Reclamation behind Churchgate Street Station and Rs. 2-3-6 a brass will be paid for it. For further particulars apply to:—

E. M. DUGGAN,
Deputy Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation.
Marine Lines, Bombay.

19th May, 1927.
28599

## AUCTION SALES

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT DUNCAN ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs J. S. MODY, & CO., Auctioneers will on MONDAY, the 30th day of May, 1927, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon sell by public auction at the premises the undermentioned properties by order and under instructions of the mortgagee Gulamalli Abdulhussein and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Tyabally Allibhoy in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 2nd day of June, 1922 and made between the above named mortgagor Tyebally Allibhoy of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPEETIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground rent land or ground (the sanad in respect where of is redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing there on situate lying and being at Duncan Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 175 and 4|9 square Yards or there abouts and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2432, 2989-3082 New No. 9475 Old Survey No. 1|4380, 4|4410 and New Survey No. 5661 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates taxes under C. Ward No. 7455 and Street Nos. 326-328 and bounded on the North by the property of Morarji Gokuldas, on the West by the property of the mortgagor hereinafter described on the South by the property of Dinbai widow of Merwanji Dadabhoy Duboo and on the East by the said Duncan Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground rent land or ground (the sanad in respect whereof is redeemed) together with the messuage, tenements Stable and chawl standing thereon situate lying and being at the said Duncan Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 407 and 1|9 square Yards or thereabouts and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2432, 2989, 3082 New No. 9475 Old Survey Nos. 1|4380, 4|4410 and New Survey No. 5661 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 7436 and Street No. 1, and bounded on the North by the property of the said Morarji Gokuldas, on the West partly by sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Nanabhai Barick on the South partly by the property of the said Nanabhai Barick and partly by the property of Adamally Hyderally and partly by Duncan Second Cross Land and on the East partly by the property of the said Adamally Hyderally and partly by the hereinbefore firstly described property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Manchershah and Narmadashanker, Attorneys for the said mortgagee at their office at Nos. 27-29, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, CABINET GRAMOPHONE, ETC., AT "TAHER MAHAL" WALKESHWAR ROAD, ON SUNDAY, THE 5TH JUNE, 1927, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned time and place, valuable and handsome made-to-order furniture by Wimbridge and Dewjee Canjee and others, glass, crockery and platedware, telescopic dining table for 16 persons in 8 pieces by Wimbridge arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagons, and dumbwaiters, suite of Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, hall, silver and corner cabinets, rich table ornaments, terra cota figures, cabinet phonograph with records, single and double fancy wooden bedsteads with mattresses, handsome mirror and panel single and double door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, shaving stand, dressing chest of drawers, woollen pile carpets, writing table, revolving chair, hatstand, easy chairs, ice box, Singer sewing machine, gas stove, a lot of linen, Meatsafe, store cupboard, etc., the property of A. Comberlegier, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view, 4 days before the sale.

AUTION SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO, ETC., ON SUNDAY, the 5TH JUNE, 1927, AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at Hirji Mansion, Nepean Sea Road, Dubash Estate, opposite Sir P. M. Mehta's Bungalow, valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, glass, crockery, and platedware, dinning tabel, chairs, mirror back side board and dumb waiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, drawing rooms Chesterfield suites, silver cabinets, writing tables, book cases 5 and 10 pieces plush lined suites, sweet tone semi-grand brass-piano, Singer's hand sewing machine, ice box with refrigerator, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, reclining sofas, phonograph, screens, hat stand, etc., etc.

The property of E. Jewell, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NANABHOY LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Netherlands Trading Society, the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor Hiralal Bhaidas Shroff, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 20th proximo sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:

All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nanabhoy Lane admeasuring about 183 square yards bearing Collector's Old No 164 New No 5014 Old Survey Nos 1139|40 New Survey No. 9411 Cadastral No. 420 (Fort division) and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1653 Street No. 35 and bounded on the east by the property of Pestonjee Jivanjee Mistry on the west by the property of Byramjee Kharsedjee Kotwal on the north by Cama Street or Nanbhoy Lane and on the South by the property of Haji Ismail Hasham.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CARPETS, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, 5 CASES OF ALPACCA NAILS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), 30th May, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door Almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, Office chairs safes, CARPETS, etc etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvent:—

Re: Estate of Pratapsing Punjabi (Insolvent):—Cupboard, table, chair, etc.

By the order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Dayabhoy Hiralal:—

5 Cases of Alpacca Nails.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

A big lot of Shirtings, jacconets, nainsooks, Mulls etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

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## AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK
SUPER DE LUX PRODUCTION
Alliance Multi-million Dollar Production
**ORIENTAL LOVE** OR
LOVE TRIUMPH
Produced in Norway—All Star Actors—Beautiful Settings—Extraordinary scenes of Harem and Bathing scenes at Bathing Pool.
STORY OF PURE AND MOST INTERESTING LOVE.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT TO-DAY
**KRISHNA CINEMA** DUBASH THEATRE, NEW CHARNI ROAD.
TIME : Saturday, Sunday, and Monday at 2·30 –Daily 4·45, 7, 9·15, & 11 30 p.m.

LAST DRAMAS ! LAST DRAMAS ! !
**RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ**
Will stage
TO-DAY MONDAY, 30th May, 1927 at 3·30 P. M.
NEW DRAMA ! NEW DRAMA ! !
**SUNHERI MACHHALI**
(In Urdu)
AT THE **RIPON THEATRE,** GRANT ROAD.
Book your seats immediately.
RANG DEVATA RAGHUVIR SAOKAR will take the part of "the heroine."
RATES are specially arranged to suit all pockets for the performances.

**Don't Fail— Don't Fail**
Royal Art Studio's Picture
**RAGHUNATHRAO**
AND
**SHARAYU BALA**
THIS WEEK
AT
**CINEMA MAJESTIC**
GIRGAUM.

**Attention ! Please !!**
Put down the Date
4th JUNE, SATURDAY
AS YOUR APPOINTMENT
TO SEE
Imperial Film Co., Picture
**'The Guarding Angel'**
Which really may turn out The GUARDING ANGEL of your future life
AT
**CINEMA MAJESTIC**
For Booking Apply to
Imperial Film Co. - - BOMBAY

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Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.
*For all Particulars and forms apply to:—*
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# The Bombay Chronicle

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BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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274, Bhatia Sanitarium Building, Girgaum Back Road
Near Prarthana Samaj, BOMBAY.


## SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.

### WEEKLY BULLION LETTER

London, May 1927.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £151,935,650 on the 4th inst. as compared with £152,511,675 on the previous Wednesday.

About £612,000 bar gold was available in the open market this week. £100,000 was taken for a destination undisclosed, £34,000 for Egypt, £33,000 for India and £30,000 for the Continental Trade. The balance was secured by the Bank of England as shown in the figures below.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:—

| | Received | Withdrawn |
|---|---|---|
| May 5th | nil. | nil. |
| ,, 6th | nil. | £5,000 |
| ,, 7th | nil | nil. |
| ,, 9th | nil. | nil. |
| ,, 10th | £415,000 | nil. |
| ,, 11th | nil. | £51,000 |

The receipt yesterday was in bar gold from South Africa. The withdrawals, £56,000, were in sovereigns destined for India. During the week under review £359,000 on balance has been received by the Bank, increasing the net influx this year to £2,194,000, and decreasing the net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard, as set out in the daily bulletins at the Bank, to £3,130,000.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of April last amounted to 824,014 fine ounces, as compared with 860,511 fine ounces for the previous month and 803,303 ounces for April 1926.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ending the 4th inst:—

Imports.

| | |
|---|---|
| France | £3,600 |
| Other countries | 556 |
| | £4,156 |

Exports.

| | |
|---|---|
| Germany | £54,956 |
| Netherlands | £11,100 |
| Switzerland | £25,500 |
| Spain | £23,000 |
| Austria | £14,400 |
| Egypt | £13,600 |
| British India | £47,430 |
| Straits Settlements | £25,300 |
| Other countries | £2,275 |
| | £217,561 |

SILVER.

The Market recently has been singularly devoid of interest. Movements of the price have been dictated more by the need of prolonging commitments—either of bears or bulls—than fresh buying or selling. The present maintenance of prices within narrow limits, notwithstanding that the undertone is still generally considered as poor, suggests that the full weight of the world's production is not being allowed to press upon the market. If the inference be correct, unless some demandat present unforeseen, should arise, the value of silver may be expected to find eventually a lower level. It may be gathered from the above remarks that America has not been much of a seller in London during the past week. Demand for India has been small, and mostly at lower prices.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ending the 4th inst.:—

Imports.

| | |
|---|---|
| Belgium | £6,367 |
| France | £22,962 |
| U. S. A. | £82,442 |
| Other countries | £80 |
| | £111,851 |

Exports.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hong Kong | £16,950 |
| British India | £84,666 |
| Other countries | £6,710 |
| | £108,326 |

## MESSRS, J. THOMAS & CO.

### WEEKLY MARKETGUNNY REPOR T,

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Heavy Goods.—The market has been quiet and enquiry has been small and readily met by the mill. Some business in sacks for the season and earten deliveries has been done, but rates for all qualities have been continued to decline. For the U. K. and continent.—D.W. Mitrate Bags for July at Rs. 32-0-0; E. Bags for June at Rs. 35-0-; B. Twills for May at Rs. 44-8-0 to 42-12-0; Twill sugar Bags (6x8) 2½ lbs. for May and June at Rs. 53-0-0, for July at Rs. 52-8-0, for September/December at Rs. 51-8-0; Liverpool Twillus for May at Rs. 50-0-, to Rs. 49-0-0, for June at Rs. 49-8-0 for July/September at Rs. 49-4-0; Liverpool Twills (41½x24 hd.) for July at Rs. 52-8-0, basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready and June at Rs. 59-0-0, for July/September and August/October at Rs. 58-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 58-0-0 for October/December at Rs. 58-0-0, to Rs. 57-8-0, for November/December at Rs. 57-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6x8) 2½ lbs. for May and June at Rs. 53-0-0, fuor July at Rs. 52-8-0, for September/December at Rs. 51-8-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for May at Rs. 44-8-0 to Rs. 42-12-0; Liverpool Twills for May at Rs. 50-0-0, to Rs. 49-0-0, for June at Rs. 49-8-0; Woolpacks for May at Rs. 2-6-0, for June at Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 2-5-3, for July at Rs. 2-5-9 to Rs. 2-5-0, for August at Rs. 2-4-6, to Rs. 2-4-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for June at Rs. 46-4-0 to Rs. 46-0-0, for July at Rs. 47-4-0, to Rs. 46-8-0, for July/August at Rs. 46-12-0, for August/September at Rs. 47-0-0, to Rs. 46-8-0, to Rs. 47-0-0, to Rs. 46-8-0, for September at Rs. 47-0-0 A. Twills 48" for June at Rs. 54-8-0 basis, for July at Rs. 55-0-0, basis; Woolpacks for June at Rs. 2-6-0, to Rs. 2-5-3, for July at Rs. 2-5-9 to Rs. 2-5-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for June at Rs. 35-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 35-8-0; Hy. Cees (36") for Ready at Rs. 46-8-0, basis; Liverpool Twills (36") for Ready at Rs. 508-0, basis; A. Twills for May at Rs. 54-0-0 to Rs. 53-8-0; A. Twills (Safety sewn) for May at Rs. 58-8-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for May at Rs. 44-8-0 to Rs. 42-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 44-12-0, to Rs. 44-0-0.

Hessians.—During the week there has been very little business done. Absence of any demand from consuming centres caused rates to decline. Later some covering business in 11 porters for June and July/September caused an advance in rates for these positions, but the improvement was not mantained, and the market closes dull.

9 Porters for Ready and May at Rs. 15-7-0 to Rs. 14-15-0 to Rs. 15-1-0 to Rs. 14-11-0, for June at Rs. 15-2-0 to Rs. 14-13-0 to Rs. 14-15-0 to Rs. 14-10-0, for July/September at Rs. 14-14-0, to Rs. 14-10-0, for October/December at Rs. 14-10-0 to Rs. 14-6-0.

40"—8½ ozs. for May and June at Rs. 15-8-0, to Rs. 15-4-0 basis.

40"—9 ozs. for May at Rs. 16-2-0 to Rs. 15-8-0 basis.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for June and July at Rs. 90-0-0.

11 Porters for Ready and May at Rs. 19-6-0 to Rs. 19-1-0 to Rs. 19-3-0 to Rs. 19-0-0, for June at Rs. 19-3-0 to Rs. 18-15-0 to Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. 19-0-0, for July at Rs. 19-0-0, for July/August at Rs. 18-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 18-14-0 to Rs. 19-2-0 to Rs. 18-13-0, for October/December at Rs. 18-10-0 to Rs. 18-6-0.

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

BOMBAY, May 28.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 28th May, 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab.—Ambala has had 0.95" of rain and Lahore a light fall. Skies are clear over the submontane districts and moderately to heavily clouded generally elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Temperature was generally below normal. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 109" degrees at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is generally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the north of the area; the minimum was higher than usual at Agra and Jhansi and lower at Mainpuri. The thermometer rose yesterday to 900 degrees at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The vapour in air is in excess in Rajputana. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were lower than usual in south Rajputana and the minimum alone higher in upper Sind and northeast Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 117 degrees.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded over Central India West and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat and in defect in east Kathiawar. Day temperature was below normal generally in Gujarat and locally in the rest of the division; night temperature was almost as usual everywhere. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 107deg. at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur has had 0.11" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Berar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in the west of the area and in defect in the south-east. Maximum temperature was above normal at Raipur and the minimum at Nagpur; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual. The thermometer rose yesterday to 111 deg. at Chanda and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports a light fall of rain. Skies are lightly clouded and the moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 92·8 degrees and a minimum value of 82·8 degrees both being 1 degrees above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded over the extreme west of the division and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in east Hyderabad and locally in the south Bombay Deccan. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 106 degrees at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Numerous dust or thunderstorms have again occurred in northwest India. Rain has fallen nearly general in Malabar, locally in the east Central Provinces and a few stations in the Punjab. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.10" at Mangalore 1.74" at Calicut, 2·05" at Cochin and 1.89" at Trivandrum.

For cast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

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A Cawnpore message says:—"B. Horn, C. Horn and E. Lawrence have been committed to the sessions on charges under sections 467, 468 420 120 B. I. P. C. and Section 29 Telegraph Act, the allegation being that they conspired and cheated Government by sending a telegraphic money order of Rs. 5|- and realizing Rs. 500|- in return."—A. P.

## SHIPPING.

May 28.

ARRIVALS.

S. S. Vita, Danne, Busrah.
S. S. Maloja, Warner, Sydney.
S. S. Nirpura, Johnson, Rangoon.
S. S. Hatkhola, Henson, Calicutta.
S. S. Rena, Jones, Gothenburg.

DEPARTURES.

May 28.

S. S. Jalajyoti, Kane, Karachi.
S. S. Hessione, Felton, Jutieorin.
S.S. Gerania, Ivanissich Trieste.
S. S. Alipore, Smith, Kobe.
S.S. Umnolosi, Barner, Rangoon.

LOADING.

May 28.

Steamer Rena for Madras.
Steamer Gambala for Calcutta.

S.S. Vita: The B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Nirpura:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Nirpura, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Hatkhola: The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Hatkhola, arrivedd in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Rena: The Grathms T. Coy's steamer Rena, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Gothenburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalajyoti: The Scindia S.N. Coy's steamer Jalajyoti sailed yesterday from barbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Hessione: The J. F. Coy's steamer Hessione, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

S.S. Gerania: The Lloyd T. Coy's steamers Gerania sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo.

S.S. Alipore: The P & O S.N. Coy's steamer Alipore, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Umnolosi: The Graham T. Coy's steamer Ulmnolosi, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with ballast.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Nuenfels from Hamburg, Agent Lional Edwards:—9 cs glass globes, 15 cs Razor stones, 10 cs Berlin wool, 42 sledge hammers, 79 cs 93 cs Dyes Dry, 9 Earthern ware, 11 cs lead peacils, 55 cs chloride of zinc, 44 cs gablozg goods, 20 cs tin hollow boxes, 55 cases metal buttuns, 9 cs metalpolish, 9 cs. gunny palls, 24 cs ironwood screws, 99 cases pad locks, 27 cs cotton goods, 7 cs art silk yarns, 170 bals white oil, 192 bs paper 36 rolls paper, 7 cs silver plated goods, 43 cs oil cooking stoves, 109 cs cutlery, 14 parcels water perfume, 570 drums sodining sulphide, 15 cs cycle pars 115 cs camphor powder, 25 bs art boards, 26 cs clocks, 26 cs aluminiumware, 16 cs screws, 55 cs umbrella fittings, 24 cs walking sticks, 20 cs Antimoney salt, 10 cs medicines, 100 cs beer, 26 cs glass bottles, 25 cs art silk fancies, 15 cases cotton trousings. 15 cs earscrews, 110 cs iron ware, 50 cs hysulphite of soda, 68 cs tin toys 67 cs lamps 508 cs hollow glass, 10 cts hollow glass, 18 cs porcelain ware, 50 cs iron tools, 10 cs egg bottles, 120 cks imitation red lead, 20 cs. earthernware, 69 cs earthenware, 13 cs iron hard ware, 16 cs brass ware, 30 cs iron Paigs, 10 cs mouldings, 11 cs sun goggles, 5 cs earrings, 207 bgs broken tiles, 13 cs axlosy

EXPORTS.

S.S. Cracovia for Trieste: 551 bls cloths Gill and Co. 120 cs cloth, F.F. Campbell and Co., 55 cs clothes Chachatry and Takensajen and Co., 100 tons old railway tyres H. K.M. Jaitha and Co., 1 bale carpets Cox and King Ltd., 55 bls cottons Born Bay Co. Ltd., 496 bales cotton, K. Direhand and Co., 100 tons railway tyres H. K.M. Jaithoo, 55 bls cotton N. Raja Ram and Co.

For Venichee: 35 bls cotton I.M. Kaishadta, 111 bls cotton Ralli Bros. 440 bls cotton K Dev Chand and Co.

For Piraeus: 25 cwt gumolibanum, N. Mulji and Co.

S.S. Kaiserri-Hind for London: 21 cwt mace R.S. Tatta and Co. 1200 cwt linseed oil cakes N.Y. Velmohmed, 101 bls hemp Grahams Trading and Co. 120 cwt condiments, M Poonji and Sons., 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes E. Danner and Co., 2 cks Lizard skins Balmer Lawrie and Co., 5 bls. wollen carpets H A M Sawal and Co 50 cks sling mangds A Patwe and Co., 1083 cwt 350 condiments poonjiaji and Co. Bombay Ducks M. M. Poonjiaji and Co.

S. S. West Honaken for Philadelphia: 2000 cwt Myrabollums Amin and Sons.

For West Hanker: 1320 cwt Gumkaraya N Mulji and Co.

S. S. Elysia for Liverpool: 6 bls wool raw R Soni, 1800 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co., 2000 cwt Groundnut oil cakes, 7150 cwt linseed oil cakes N.V. Velmohmed, 1140 bls raw cotton Volkart Bros., 6000 cwt groundnut oil cakes, 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co., 100 bls Hemp F F Campbell and Co., 325 bls wool raw V Oomersee 10 bales G. Gammenetal.

For Glassgow: 500 cwt Bonmeal F. Ebrahim and Co.

S.S. Oakenfels for Antwerp: 1250 tons Manganee Ore Shivrajpar Syndicate Ltd., 784 packingage, aniline dyes dry, Havero Trading Co., Ltd.

S. S. Dalgonia for London: 200 cwt linseed oil cakes F. Rutton Sham and Co.

## QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
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Rs. a. p.

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|---|---|---|
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| Textile | „ | 0 12 0 |
| Century | „ | 0 11 6 |
| Jacob | „ | 0 11 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon | „ | 0 11 3 |
| Apollo | „ | 0 11 3 |
| LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In; | | |
| Standard Mill | Per lb | 0 15 0 |
| Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 | „ | 0 15 3 |
| Century 6404-8705 | „ | 1 0 0 |
| Hindustan Mill | „ | 0 15 6 |
| Fazal (Mahal) | „ | 0 15 0 |
| Phoneix | „ | 0 15 6 |
| Pabaney (Phoolmala) | „ | 0 14 6 |
| Maneckji (Patangia) | „ | 0 15 0 |
| Kaliamardan | „ | 0 15 3 |
| Daud Sahib | „ | 0 14 6 |
| Ganga Ghat | „ | 0 14 9 |
| LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303 | | |
| Rachael Mill | „ | 1 0 0 |
| Hindustan Mill | „ | 0 15 9 |
| David Mill | „ | 1 0 0 |
| Apollo Mill | „ | 0 15 6 |
| Moon Mill | „ | 0 15 6 |
| LONG CLOTH x Quality:— | | |
| Swan Finlay | „ | 0 15 3 |
| Gold Mohor | „ | 0 14 6 |
| LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:— | | |
| Textile (Hand) | per lb. | 0 15 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) | „ | 0 15 0 |
| Century (Bugle) | „ | 0 14 6 |
| Apollo (Pyala) | „ | 0 14 6 |
| Tata Mill (Darji) | „ | 0 14 6 |
| Sakuntala | „ | 0 14 6 |
| Sundari Brand | „ | 0 14 6 |
| Globe | „ | 0 14 6 |
| Rachael | „ | 0 14 3 |
| Palkhi | „ | 0 14 9 |
| Maher | „ | 0 14 9 |
| Kechhwa | „ | 0 14 6 |
| LEPAD:— | | |
| Spring | „ | 0 15 0 |
| Textile | „ | 0 15 0 |
| Century | „ | 0 14 6 |
| DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:— | | |
| Spring (Balance) | „ | 1 0 3 |
| Jacob | „ | 1 0 0 |
| Century | „ | 1 0 0 |
| Mun Mill | „ | 1 0 0 |
| DHOOTIES 10 Yards:— | | |
| Spring (Balance) | „ | 0 15 3 |
| Century | „ | 1 0 0 |
| Jacob | „ | 0 15 0 |
| Mun Mill | „ | 0 15 3 |
| 1386 Tata | „ | 2 12 6 |
| CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:— | | |
| Bombay Cotton | Per piece | 3 12 0 |
| Jamshed | „ | 3 12 0 |
| Century | „ | 4 2 0 |
| Pearl Pabaney | „ | 3 15 0 |
| Hindustan No. 962 | „ | 4 3 6 |
| BLACK CHECK | | |
| 5800 Sholapur | „ | 10 0 0 |
| 58000 Kurla | „ | 8 2 0 |
| 1325 Morarji | „ | 5 6 0 |
| GABRUN No. 5124 | | |
| Pearl Pabaney | „ | 7 6 0 |
| Hindustan | | 7 6 0 |
| E. D. Rachael | „ | 6 4 0 |
| SALITA:— | | |
| Century | „ | 0 14 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) | „ | 0 14 6 |
| STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:— | | |
| 777 Kohinoor | Per piece | 2 5 0 |
| 777 Crescent | „ | 2 3 6 |
| Apollo David | „ | 2 3 6 |
| DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:— | | |
| Kanta | per lb | 1 2 0 |
| Phoenix | „ | 1 2 0 |
| Kohinoor | „ | 1 2 0 |
| Tata | „ | 1 2 0 |

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 28.

Ready Prices both for Java and Beet Sugar have dropped by about an Anna or two per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled easier to-day and Prices for Java Sugar have dropped by about a Pence per cwt. For Prices for Jamnagar C.I.F. (Java Sugar) also record a drop of 2 to 4d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:

Fine white Java Sugar:
Ready Rs. 15/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11/ per cwt FBH
Shipment June sh. 16/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July/Aug/Sept. sh 16/1 per cwt FBH.
Shipt Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 16/4 per cwt FBH.

Jamnagar C.I.F.:—
Shipment June sh 16/5 per cwt FBH.
Shipt July/Aug/Sept. sh 16/5. per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 16 8 per cwt FBH.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/3 per cwt.
Tone:—Easy.


**EARN Rs. 3 AND 30 A DAY**
MAKE MORE MONEY !
You can develop fine business in the privacy of your home and earn easily Rs. 3, 30 and 50 daily on machines of 325, 2600 and 4700. Experience unnecessary, distance immaterial; free instructions; book supplied with machines for learning. Men, Women, Boys and Girls can work on them. We give guarantee. Particulars with one anna stamp from:—
ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION.
P. O., Box 418, 309, Hornby Road, Bombay
Sole Agents for East Bengal & Assam Messrs. M. A. CADDIE & CO., Dacca.

## PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, May 28.

To-day the Linseed market ruled rather firm. May opened at Rs. 11/4/6 and closed at 11/6 on general buying. September Linseed opened at Rs. 11/12 and improved but at the advance there was heavy selling by Messrs. Birla and prices ruled easy and closed at Rs. 11/11/3.

The wheat market was rather steady on some buying by Karachi operators. May opened at Rs. 7/13/9 and closed unchanged. September opened at Rs. 8/2 but closed quiet at Rs. 8/1/9.

### PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

MUKTSAR, May 26.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Har | 4 8 9 |
| Wheat Bhadon | 4 12 0 |
| Wheat Asuj | 4 13 9 |
| Gram Jeth | 3 11 3 |
| Gram Har | 3 12 0 |
| Gram Asuj | 4 0 3 |
| Barley Jeth | 3 5 3 |
| Barley Asuj | 3 10 0 |
| Rapeseeds Jeth | 7 9 0 |
| Rapeseeds Bhadon | 8 2 0 |
| Cottonseeds Jeth | 4 0 9 |
| Cottonseeds Bhadon | 4 5 0 |

READY.

Wheat 4/4 to 4/14, Gram 3/11 to 3/13. Barley 3/5, Rapeseeds 7/8 to 8, Cottonseeds 4/1.

Market arrival.

Wheat 4,000 mds. Gram 3,000 mds. Barley 11,000 mds. Rapeseeds 200 mds.

Market condition. Steady.

### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Shipment, Sellers, May-June | 56/3 |
| Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Shipment, Value, May-June | 57/0 |
| Wheat, Australian, Shipment, Sellers, May-June | 57/0 |
| Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcel, Wheat, Choice White, Karachi Shipment, Offered, May-June | 57/3 |

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cottonseed, Bombay, Shipment, Offered, May-June | £9-2-6 |
| Castorseed, Bombay, Shipment. Offered, May-June | £18-0-0 |
| Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment, Quoted, May-June | £20-10-0 |

### LINSEED.

London, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed, Calcutta, Shipment Value, May-June | £18-12-6 |
| Sept. Dec. Delivery Seller. | 18-12-6 |
| Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton, Shipment Quoted, May-June | £16-71-6 |
| Linseed, Bombay, Ship- Offered, May-June | £19-7-6 |

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. Berlin on London | Unquoted. |
| T. T. Amsterdam on London | 12.13-14 |
| T. T. Brusells on London | 34.96 |
| T. T. Madrid on London | 27.60 |
| T. T. Milan on London | 88.75 |
| T. T. Berne on London | 25.25 |
| T. T. Paris on London | 124.02 |
| T. T. London on Prague | 164.00 |

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 28.

| | Per Cent. |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills 3 months | 4-3/8 |
| Bank Bills 6 months | 4-13/32 |
| Fine Trade Bills, 3 months | 4-3/4 |
| Fine Trade Bills, 6 months | 5 |

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 28.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.

| | |
|---|---|
| June, per cwt. | 16\|1-1\|2 |
| July-Sept. per cwt. | 16\|1-1\|2 |
| Oct.-Dec. per cwt. | 16\|3 |
| C. and F. Bombay, July-Sept per cwt. | 16\|3-1 4 |
| C. and F. Karachi. July-Sept. per cwt. | 16\|4 |

### LONDON METALS.

London, May 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper, English Best Selected | £58 3/8. |
| Copper, Braziers. | £70 |
| Yellow Metal | £64 1,2 |
| Spelter, Har Indian Brands | £24 3/4. |
| Corrugated Sheets, 24 guage | £14 7/8. |
| Tin, English Ingots | £290 1/4. |

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot Buyers | 1\|7-3-4 |
| Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot, Sellers | 1\|7-7\|8 |
| Pale Crepe, lb. Spot, Buyers | 1\|17-3 4 |
| Pale Crepe, lb. Spot, Sellers | 1\|8 |

### SALES.

Liverpool, May 28.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 4,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | Nil. |

### DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 485.43 |

## BULLION MARKET.

### SILVER.

Bombay, May 28.

Following easier a fair of 3/16d. in London market the local market opened for Jaishta at Rs. 59/12 and improved to Rs. 59/14 on scattered buying. At the advance there was some profit taking and prices ruled easy. Yesterday London market closed quiet and steady. China sold. Speculators bought to cover their sales. Although fairly steady think some fall possible. N. Y. Silver 56 5/8. Shanghai Exchange 2.7. The following are local quotations:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Spot | 59 10 0 |
| Jaishta Delivery | 59 10 0 |
| Ashadh Delivery | 59 8 0 |
| Double Options premium. | |
| Jaishta | 1 1 0 |
| Ashadh | 1 9 0 |

### GOLD.

Bombay, May 28.

The market is weak with more sellers. Closing prices were quiet as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Gold Ready | 21 8 6 |
| Jaishta Delivery | 21 8 3 |
| Ashadh Delivery | 21 8 3 |
| National Bank | 21 11 9 |
| Sovereigns Ready | 13 9 6 |
| Sovereigns Forward | 13 8 6 |

### LONDON SILVER.

London, May 28.

Silver.—Market closed uncertain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 26-3\|8 |
| Forward | 26-1\|4 |

### LONDON GOLD.

London, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. | £4-4-11-1\|2 |
| | Per Cen. |
| Interest Day to Day Loans | 3-5\|8 |
| Interest 7 Days' Market Loans | 3-1\|2 |

### EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 28.

B. C. RATE--

Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON--

Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 127 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123 3/4.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling Rs. 137 1/4.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 174 3/4.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.

CROSS RATE—

London—New York Dol. 4.85 25/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25 25.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.96.
London—Rome Liras 89.00.
London—Berling Marks 20.495.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet market.

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 28.

3 months London discounts 4 11/32. cent.

6 months London discounts 4 13/32. cent.

Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent
Call Money 6 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 28.

The weakness in the Government Securities proceeded further and prices to-day dropped to another low level. 3 1/2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 77/8 and eased off to Rs. 77/5/6 on continued liquidation and some short selling. There was total absence of support and the market closed weak. 1945/55 Bonds of 5 per cent. were done at Rs. 107/8. The tone of the market is weak and we see no reason to change our opinion as expressed before.

Bombay, May 28.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/14.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/10.
5-1\|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/10.
6-1\|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1956 Rs. 112/6.
5 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/12.

Forward rates 15th June 3 1/2 per cent. Rs. 77/6, 1945/55 Rs. 107/12.

# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

American.—Upward movement Continues. Drought in West Texas. Growing buying interest trade. Futures 22 to 25 Points Higher. Spot Cotton Prices Raised 25 Points.

Local.—Longs liquidating and Commission Houses Buying. Closed quiet but steady.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPOORT.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

N. Y.—July Highest 16.50 at about the close lowest 16.13 (10-58 a.m.)

New York—Market advanced on general buying. No rains in West Texas. Weather is more favourablle elsewhere.

Liverpool 9-10 a.m.—Scattered showers Georgia Temperatures between 90 95 deg.

Liverpool 8-40 p.m.—Liverpool market declined on long liquidation.

Another friend cables:—Weather generally more favourable, but West Texas needs rains badly.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received to-day the following cable advices:—

"Advanced on Southern buying and short covering."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co's report: The American markets have again advanced sharply on general buying influenced by unfavourable crop reports. We look for higher prices and are inclined to advise moderate purchases even at present level.

Messrs. Umrigar nnd Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 27th inst. as under:

"Trade buying. Short covering. Contracts scarce."

Devkaran Ranjee's New York friends Messrs. Harriss, Irby and Vose wire to-day as under:—

"Cotton depends entirely weather forecasts; continued unfavourable weather caused advance; undertone firm."

### AMERICANS.

Bombay, May 28

Yesterday the New York futures market opened quiet and ruled easy on reports of favourable weather. Prices declined 9 points July option being quoted at 16.13. At this level, reports of absence of rains in West Texas arrested the attention of the operators. General buying followed showing a steady rise in the values. The close was rather firm futures showing a net gain of 22 to 25 Points. Spot Cotton ruled firm with a rise of 25 points 16.75c. The New Orleans futures market ruled firm prices showing a rise of 19 to 20 points Spot Cotton improved 16 points to 16.22c.

The Liverpool futures market opened weak at a rise of one point against an expectation of 5 points. Prices gave way on continued liquidation by bulls and the market closed easy at a decline of 4 to 6 points. Spot Coton prices declined 10 points to 8.94d. per lb. Spot sales continue fairly large with 10,000 bales for the day

The crop outlook continues favourable generally except in West Texas where drought is threatening. This area being an important one, the attention of readers was drawn to the growing anxious situation regarding Texas crop. Every eye is eagerly watching now prospects of Texas crop and unless it shows improving conditions we believe further advance in the prices of American Cotton is inevitable.

Bombay, May 29.

Yesterday the New York market was closed. The New Orleans Market opened firm and closed at a rise of 28 points for forward contracts. Spot Cotton improved 26 points. In sympathy with above news the local market is expected to open firm with Broach July/August delivery at Rs. 340/- and prices are likely to harden—The Liverpool market is due to open 12 to 14 points higher to-morrow.

### LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, May 28.

Following a rise of 25 points, the local forward market opened firm for Broach July/August delivery at Rs. 339/. Prices declined somewhat on profit taking but again improved on buying by Commission Houses. Liverpool advices were quieter at the opening and the market closed quiet but steady at 4 p.m. as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach J/A. | 339 | 339 | 338 | 338 |
| Broach A/M. | 338/12 | 339/4 | 338 | 338/4 |
| Oomra July | 325/8 | 326 | 325 | 325 |
| Oomra D/J. | 323/8 | 324/8 | 322/8 | 322/8 |
| Bengal D/J. | 288 | 288 | 287 | 287 |

### SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 28.

Liverpool opened 14 points but closed 11 points higher. There was no business in forward contracts. Some jobbers were selling. The close was quiet but steady.

The New York market is closed to-day and will remain closed on Monday.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach J/A. | 338/4 | 338/8 | 337/8 | 337/8 |
| Broach A/M. | 338/4 | 338/8 | 337/4 | 377/8 |
| Oomra July | 325/8 | 325/8 | 325 | 325 |
| Oomra D/J. | 322/8 | 322/8 | 322 | 322 |
| Bengal D/J | 282 | 282 | 281/8 | 281/8 |

### SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, May 28.

Sampin market closed this morning as under:—

| | Yen. | |
|---|---|---|
| May | 225.60 | +2.70 |
| August | 230.60 | +2.60 |

## NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

### RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

New York, May 28.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 14,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 5,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 11,000 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 16.73 plus .28 |
| October | 17.05 plus .28 |
| Midling Spot | 18.48 plus .26 |

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Good | 7.20 plus .15 |
| " Fully Good | 7.40 plus .15 |
| " Fine | 7.60 plus .15 |
| Bengal, Good | 7.20 plus .15 |
| " Fully Good | 7.40 plus .15 |
| " Fine | 7.60 plus .15 |
| Oomra, Good | 7.60 plus .15 |
| " Fully Good | 7.85 plus .15 |
| " Fine | 8.10 plus .15 |
| Broach, Good | 7.60 plus .15 |
| " Fully Good | 7.90 plus .15 |
| " Fine | 8.20 plus .15 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 16.29 plus .11 |
| June | 16.34 plus .24 |
| July | 16.34 plus .24 |
| August | 16.36 plus .24 |
| September | 16.42 plus .24 |
| October | 16.46 plus .24 |
| November | 16.50 plus .24 |
| December | 16.50 plus .24 |
| January | 16.43 plus .22 |
| February | 16.43 plus .22 |
| March | 16.38 plus .22 |
| April | 16.38 plus .22 |
| May | 16.35 plus .22 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot | 16.90 plus .15 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 8.74 plus .11 |
| June | 8.70 plus .11 |
| July | 8.77 plus .11 |
| August | 8.80 plus .11 |
| September | 8.85 plus .11 |
| October | 8.91 plus 12 |
| November | 8.92 plus .12 |
| December | 8.95 plus .11 |
| January | 8.97 plus 11 |
| February | 8.99 plus .11 |
| March | 9.04 plus .11 |
| April | 9.04 plus .10 |
| May | 9.08 plus .10 |
| Middling Spot | 9.02 plus .08 |

## DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUCE & CO.)

### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 28

| In full pressed Bales. | Yesterday | Since 1st. September This Year | Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh .. | 89 | 3,10,843 | 2,88,458 |
| Central India | 302 | 2,8[illegible],361 | 3,58,987 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 462 | 1,91,568 | 2,10,492 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | | 67,200 | 72,861 |
| Berar .. .. | 554 | 5,55,697 | 467779 |
| Central Provinces | | 2,26,064 | 2,41,311 |
| Total Oomras.. | 1407 | 16,31,733 | 16,39,888 |
| Dholera .. .. | 1294 | 1,54,278 | 2,44,695 |
| N.W. Provinces .. | 205 | 55,940 | 1,27,976 |
| Rajputana .. | 104 | 48,018 | 99,276 |
| Sind-Punjab .. | | 1,13,986 | 284,925 |
| Broach .. .. | 1376 | 2,24,736 | 3,10,948 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 2,689 | 95,747 | 95,402 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 576 | 43,944 | 63,781 |
| Cocoanada .. | | 403 | 1,991 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | 309 | 18,288 | 30,007 |
| Persian .. .. | | 3,978 | 3,818 |
| American.. .. | | 2,21,152 | 15,133 |
| Egyptian and African | | 62,563 | 56,972 |
| Comilla, Burma & Other sorts. | 51 | | 3,147 |
| Total | 7,960 | 26,75,817 | 29,77,959 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 19th May.

| In full pressed Bales. | Yesterday | This year | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe .. .. | 220 | 3,05,154 | 4,68,375 |
| Japan & China | 6,900 | 12,41,109 | 14,93,113 |
| Coast Ports .. | | 17,959 | 21,660 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 97,466 | 93,030 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe | | | |
| China and Japan | | 43,605 | 2,898 |
| Total | 7120 | 17,05,693 | 20,79,076 |

### READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 28.

100 Toyomankwa Ratlam 320.
100 Toyomankwa Broach 341
100 Toyomankwa Ujjain 321
100 G. G. Kesha Khiraqva 334
100 G. G. Kesha Darwaha 335
100 Narshi Nagshi Bijapur 322
100 Jetha Devji Nandgaon 305
200 Chatarbhoy Jeram Mandusar 315
100 Hindustan Mill Upland 348
100 Hindustan Mill Broach 343
100 Verji Ladha Bijapur 325
100 Mitha Nathoo Bengal 301
100 Hirjee Laljee Harda 330
Room Rate Closed.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 8.97—.04 |
| Middling Spot | 8.94—.10 |

## STOCK EXCHANGE.

### MILL SHARES IMPROVE.

Bombay, May 28.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange opened unchanged for mill shares. There was little liquidation but firmer prices in Cotton had a better feeling which caused good buying in active scrips like Fazal, Pearl and Bombay Dyeings. Prices registered an improvement of about Rs. 5/ and the market closed steady.

There was increased transfer business and it is anticipated that in view of rather increased short open interest in this settlement prices are likely to harden before the close of business in this delivery.

In the miscellaneous section there was some liquidation by weak holders in Tata Iron shares but the undertone was fairly steady at the decline. There was renewed liquidation in Bombay Burmah shares which closed quiet. Alcocks were rather quiet and other scrips ruled featureless with a small business.

The following are to-day's closing quotations.

| LOCAL BANKS. | Paid up Rs. | Last Divid | Quotation Rs. | as |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of India .. | 50 | 22 | 78 | 4 |
| Baroda .. .. | 50 | 4 | 85 | |
| Central Co-operative .. | 50 | 1-2 | 68 | 8 |
| Central .. .. | 25 | 1-4 | 29 | 12 |
| Eastern .. | £5. | 9 p.c. | 82 | |
| Imperial .. | 500 | 40 | 1475 | |
| Imperial Contributory .. | 125 | 10 | 368 | 12 |
| Union .. .. | 5 | 0 | 3 | 15 |
| CEMENTS AND MANGANESE. | | | | |
| Bundi .. .. | 10 | .. | 25 | 12 |
| Central India Mining .. | 10 | 4-8Y | 26 | |
| Indian Cement O. | 350 | .. | 202 | 8 |
| Katni Cement O. | 100 | .. | 173 | 12 |
| Katni Cement D. | 40 | .. | 600 | |
| Punjab Cement O. | 10 | .. | 8 | 2 |
| Shivrajpur .. | 10 | 8Y. | 48 | 12 |
| RAILWAY COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Prantej .. .. | 500 | 11 p.c. | 867 | |
| Amritsar Pattis | 100 | 10 p.c. | 145 | |
| Central Province | 700 | 70 p.c. | 106 | |
| Dhond Baramati | 100 | 6 p.c. | 99 | |
| Guzerat | 100 | 5 p.c. | 92 | |
| Hoshirapur Doab | 100 | 5 p.c. | 101 | |
| Larkhana .. | 100 | 5 p.c. | 88 | |
| Mandra Bhon .. | 90 | 5 p.c. | 83 | |
| Pachora Jammai | 100 | 5 p.c. | 90 | |
| Sara Sirajgunj | 100 | 5 p.c. | 99 | |
| Sialkot Narowal | 100 | 5 p.c. | 108 | |
| Sind Light .. | 100 | 12 p.c. | 150 | |
| Tapti Valley .. | 500 | 8 p.c. | 700 | |
| pper Sind Light | 100 | 4 p.c. | 81 | |
| STEAMER COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Co | 250 | .. | 207 | 8 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation P. | 350 | .. | 240 | |
| Scindia Steam | 15/0 | .. | 16 | 10 |
| ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS. | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Electricity .. | 100 | 5 p.c. | 78 | |
| Andhra Valley O | 1,000 | .. | 830 | |
| Andhra Valley P. | 1,000 | .. | 970 | |
| Bombay Tramways O. .. | 50 | 2-8 | 140 | |
| Bombay Tramways P... .. | 50 | 3-8 | 69 | |
| Karachi Electricity .. .. | 100 | 6 | 104 | |
| Surat Electricity | 100 | .. | 75 | |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. O. .. | 1,000 | 40 | 1078 | 12 |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. P. .. | 1,000 | 7. p.c. | 992 | 8 |
| Tata Power O... | 1,000 | .. | 565 | |
| Tata Power P. | 1,000 | .. | 545 | |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Barsi Press .. | | | 435 | |
| Akbari .. | 500 | .. | 125 | |
| Fort .. .. | 475 | .. | 150 | |
| Harvey & Saba-Pathy .. | 500 | 20-35 | 1025 | |
| Indian Cotton .. | 125 | 17/8 | 197 | 8 |
| Manmad Manufacturing .. | 250 | 2 | 220 | |
| New Berar .. | 500 | 7 | 755 | |
| New East India | 1,000 | 9 | 980 | |
| New Mofussil P. | 400 | b | 565 | |
| New Prince of Wales .. | 500 | 5 | 510 | |
| Volkart U.P. .. | 500 | 5 | 530 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 100 | .. | 295 | |
| Belapur Co. Ltd. | 76 | .. | 21 | 8 |
| B. Burma T. Corporation | 125 | 20 | 677 | 8 |
| B. Burm T. Corporation New | 0 | 8 | 200 | |
| Burma Corporation | 10 | 0-6 | 9-8 | |
| Bombay Uganda | 80 | nil | 38 | |
| British Burma Petroleum .. | 8 | 0-6-9 | 6 | 10 |
| Indo Burma Petroleum .. | 100 | .. | 180 | |
| Jost Engineering | 100 | 10 | 140 | |
| Mackenzie .. | 100 | 30 | 340 | |
| New Union Flour Mills .. .. | 100 | 50 | 30 | |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | 50Y | 662 | 8 |
| Tata Iron Pref. 1st. .. .. | 150 | 6 p.c.y | 131 | |
| Tata Iron Pref. 2nd. .. .. | 150 | .. | 90 | 8 |
| Tata Iron and steel Def. .. | | 30 | 202 | 8 |
| Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. .. | | .. | 61 | 12 |
| Thacker .. | 50 | . | 115 | |
| Telephone .. | 50 | Nil | 41 | 8 |
| INSURANCE COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Empire of India | 60 | 228 | 1250 | |
| Endustrial & Prudential .. | 6 | 1-4 p.c. | 4 | 14 |
| Jupiter .. | | | 5 | 12 |
| New India .. | 25 | .. | 23 | 12 |
| Oriental Life .. | 100 | 30 p.c. | 2150 | |
| Vulcan .. .. | 10 | 0 8 0 | 5 | |
| MILLS. | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Advance .. | 100 | 10 | 425 | |
| Apollo .. .. | 50 | .. | 7 | 12 |
| Assur Virjee .. | 100 | .. | 2 | |
| Berar Manfg. .. | 200 | 30 | 21 | |
| Bombay Cotton Co. | 50 | 15 | 350 | |
| Bombay Cotton P. | 10 | 5 p.c. | 6 | 4 |
| Bombay Dyeing etc. .. .. | 250 | 25 | 941 | 4 |
| Bombay Industrial .. .. | 108 | | 5 | 4 |
| Bombay Woollen | 100 | .. | 70 | |
| Bradbury .. | 250 | nil | 315 | |
| Broach Fine Counts .. | 50 | .. | 75 | |
| Century .. | 100 | 10y | 447 | 8 |
| Central India O. | 100 | 16 | 535 | 4 |
| Central India P. | 500 | 5 p.c. | 470 | |
| Ceylon .. .. | 100 | .. | 40 | |
| Colaba Land Mill .. .. | .. | .. | 157 | 8 |
| Crescent .. | 100 | 4 | 23,) | |
| Curimbhoy .. | 250 | .. | 280 | |
| David .. .. | 500 | .. | 275 | |
| Duria .. .. | 100 | .. | 170 | |
| Kawn .. .. | 250 | 55 | 710 | |
| E.D. Sassoon United O. .. | 7-8 | .. | 1- | 3 |
| Ebrahimbhoy Habanay | | 150 | nil | 300 |
| Edward Sasson .. | | 200 | nil | 147 8 |
| Elphinstone O. .. | | 700 | .. | 26 |
| Emperor Edward .. | | 500 | .. | 150 |
| Fazulbhoy .. .. | | 100 | 25 | 956 4 |
| Finlay .. .. | | 1,000 | .. | 157 8 |
| Framjee Petit .. .. | | 100 | .. | 625 |
| Gokak .. .. .. | | 100 | 5 | 138 12 |
| Hindoostan .. .. | | 1,000 | 125 | 1900 |
| Indian Bleaching etc. | | 100 | .. | 243 12 |
| ndian Manufacturing | | 1,000 | 751 | 1150 |
| ndore-Malwa United | | 100 | 10 | 392 8 |
| Jamashed O. .. .. | | 250 | .. | 70 |
| Khatau Makanjee .. | | Nil | .. | 117 8 |
| Kilachand .. .. | | 25 | .. | 3 6 |
| Kohinoor .. .. | | 500 | 1190 | |
| Lakshmi Cotton .. | | 1,000 | 150 | 6350 |
| Madhavrao Scindia .. | | 100 | .. | 30 |
| Madhowj Dharamsi | | 100 | .. | 142 8 |
| Madras United .. | | 250 | 15 | 515 |
| Mancekjee Petit .. | | 1,000 | 30 | 1830 |
| Mathradas .. .. | | 100 | .. | 80 |
| Meyer Sassoon .. | | 100 | .. | 97 8 |
| Morarjee Goculdas .. | | 1,000 | .. | 2275 |
| Model Mills, Nagpur .. | | 250 | .. | 128 12 |
| Mysore .. .. .. | | 53 | 4 | 130 |
| New City of Bombay | | 100 | 10 | 170 |
| New Great Eastern .. | | 300 | nil | 341 4 |
| Osmansbhai (100) .. | | 75 | .. | 60 |
| Pearl .. .. .. | | 250 | 8 | 623 12 |
| Poenix .. .. | | 100 | 10 | 427 8 |
| Premier.. .. .. | | 100 | .. | 12 4 |
| Sassoon Cotton .. | | 100 | .. | 14 |
| Sassoon Silk .. .. | | 500 | .. | 630 |
| Sholapur .. .. | | 1,000 | 200 | 8675 |
| Simplex .. .. | | 100 | .. | 195 |
| Sir Shapurji, Broacha | | 100 | .. | 33 12 |
| Standard .. .. | | 500 | | 1625 |
| Swadeshi .. .. | | 500 | | 532 8 |
| Swan .. .. .. | | 00 | .. | 165 |
| Tata Mill O. .. .. | | 5 | .. | 102 8 |
| Vishnu Cotton O. .. | | | 90 | 2603 |
| Vishnu P. .. .. | | 500 | 35 | 600 |
| Western India Spng, .. | | 1,000 | 50y | 975 |
| SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS. | | | | |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. | | | | 425 |
| Bombay Cotton .. .. .. | | | | 350 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 936 4 | 941 4 | 935 941 | 946 4 |
| Century .. | 441 4 | 447 8 | 440 447 | 8 |
| Central Indi | 536 4 | 536 4 | 535 536 | 4 |
| Colaba Land .. .. .. | | | | 157 8 |
| Crescent | 226 4 | 230 | 226 4 | 230 |
| Edward Sassoon | 8 | | | 147 8 |
| Fazulbhoy | 952 8 | 956 4 | 951 | 4 |
| Finlays .. .. .. | | | | 157 8 |
| Globe .. .. .. | | | | 46 4 |
| Gokak .. .. .. | | | | 138 12 |
| Indian Bleaching .. | | | | 243 12 |
| Indore Malwa .. .. | | | | 392 8 |
| Kohinoor .. .. .. | | | | 1205 |
| Madhowjee .. .. .. | | | | 140 |
| Mathuradas .. .. .. | | | | 80 |
| Meyer Sassoon .. .. | | | | 100 |
| Mysore .. .. .. .. | | | | 130 |
| New Great | | | | 341 4 |
| Pearl .. | 617 8 | 620 | 623 12 | 617 8 623 12 |
| Pabany .. .. .. | | | | 303 12 |
| Phoenix .. .. .. | | | | 427 8 |
| Simplex .. | | | | 195 |
| Swadeshi | | | | 552 8 |
| Swan Mills .. .. .. | | | | 165 |
| Tata Mills .. .. .. | | | | 102 2 |
| Govt. paper : /2 per cent. | | | | 77 5 6 |
| Govt. Paper 5 per cent | | | | 107 8 |

### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 28

| | | Ready / Mill Terms |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal | Superfine M. G. | 315 |
| " | Fine " | 308/10 |
| " | F.G. " | 300/5 |
| Sindh-Punjab | Fine " | 307 |
| " | F.G " | 300/5 |
| Wardha-Hingt. | Fine M. G. | 335/37 |
| Nagpur | " | 335/37 |
| Yeotmal | " | 330/35 |
| Arvi | " | 330/35 |
| Amraoti | " | 325/28 |
| Khamgaon-Akola | " " | 325/28 |
| Mulkapur | " " | 320/25 |
| Khandesh | " " | 320/25 |
| Muthia | Fine " | |
| Nanded/Purna | Best Quality " | 330 |
| Purna | Average " | 320/25 |
| Parbhani/Sailu | " " | 325 |
| Indore/Ujjain | " " | 325 |
| Burwah Sanavad | | 325 |
| Broach | Fine M.G.,,340/45 | Jly Aug. +6/7 |
| WesternsGoodMG | 320 | |
| Cambodia | Fine F.G 370/80 | |
| Miraj/Sangli | F.G. .. | 340 |
| Compta | F.G.M.G. | June+15/6 |
| Dhollera | | June+1 |
| Kadi/Viramgam | | |

### LINSEED OIL.

LONDON, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Oil, naked, London, Cwt. Sellers reliverys June-Aug. | 33\|9 |
| Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. Sellers delivery Sept.-Dec. | 34\|6 |

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

### TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Gramaphone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

### MUNICIPAL MARKETS STALL HOLDERS.

Another Public meeting of the Stall-holders of the Municipal Markets will be held in the compound of the Madina Bldgs. Palton Road to-day (Monday) 7 p.m. when Mr. Jhabwala will preside.

### COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA.

The annual general meeting of the Communist Party of India which was called on Sunday (29th inst.) has been adjourned, for want of a quorum, to Tuesday (31st inst.) at 8 a.m.

### BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTE.

The Parel Branch of the Institute will regularly commence its work from 1st June Those desirous of joining the Institute should apply to the Branch Manager, B. G. Institute, Lovjee Castle, Govt. Gate Road, Parel.

### .. KASBI KAREGARS THREATEN .. ..STRICK.

There will be another urgent public meeting to-day (Monday) the 30th inst. at 9 p.m. at Chhota Kabrashan Play house to finally decide whether there should be a strike or not of the above workers, when Mr. Jhalwala will preside.

### PRIMARY SCHOOL IN LAXMI NAGAR. KHAR.

A primary Marathi and Gujrati School is to be opened in Laxmi Nagar-Khar by Bandra Municipality from June 1927. Guardians desirous to send in their children are requested to apply on or before 5th June next to Mr. Hiralal M. Desai, Hon. Secretary.

### PRAYER FOR RELEASE OF DETEUNS

The Managing Committee of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha congratulates Sjt. Subash Bose for his unconditional release and wishes him a speedy recovery and a long life to enable him to fight in the cause of the coutry's freedom. Also prays the Almighty for an early release of his other fellow deternus.

### BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand on Monday the 30th Inst. commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The following programme will be observed: 1. March. "Good Luck" Vieth. 2. Overture. "Joy and Sorrow" Glock. 3. Selection. "The Mikado" Sullivan. 4. Intermezzo. "The Bread-Petticoat" Phillan. 5. Selection. "La Gran Via" Valverde. 6. Suite. "Riviera Scenes" Byrons Brook. 7 Enti'acte Bon. Voyage" Somerville. 8. Fox-Trot. "When the Guards go by" Valentine.

### HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND.

The Happy Home for the Blind has received the following donations during the month of April last.

From the Head Jobberts, Mukadams, Nayakius etc., of Kilachand Mills. Rs. 143-0-0, From the workmen the kilachand Mills, Rs. 87-0-0, Mr. Sorabji Pestonji Palkhiwala, Rs. 59-0-0, Collections, Rs. 54-50, From the Jt. Hon. Secretary B.B. and C.I. Rly. Employee's Union, Rs. 51-4-0. In sacred Memory of the Late Merwanji Cowasji Lahna; In sacred Memory of the late Mr. Cowasji sacred Memory of the late Mr. Cowasji. Merwanji Lahna; Bai Alamai Sorabji Palkhiwala; Bai, Dinbai Rakaji Palaji, each at Rs. 51|- Rs. 204-0-0 E. L. Evan Esq. Rs . 25-0-0, Ratilal R. Dalal Esq. Rs. 21-0-0, An Irani Gentleman Rs. 20-0-0, The clerks of Kilachand Mills Rs. 18-0-0 Dadabhai Burjorji Daruwala Esq. L. Bhagwanlal Naginlal Esq; each at Rs. 12|- Rs. 24-0-0, Mr. Balvantrai V. Desai; Chhabildas Tribunovandas Esq; T. N. Munshi Esq; each at Rs. 11|- Rs. 33-0-0, R. D. Barvally Esq; Miss Pilan E. Munsiff; each at Rs. 10|- Rs. 20-0-0, Piraj N. Gabba Esq; Pirojbai Nasserwanji Vakharia: C. T. Dalal Esq. T. G. Savant Esq; Sorabji M. Nanjina Esq; "A friend;;" Burjoji P. Massani Esq; each at Rs. 5|- Rs. 35-0-0, Mrs. F. V. Higgins, Rs. 2-0-0. Bai Avanbai, Ratanji, Re. 1-0-, Rs. 797-9-0.

All thanks to Ms. S. P. Palkhiwala for his splendid collection of Rs. 575| from the Kilachand Mills included in the above Accounts.

### MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

A small function was arranged at the rooms of the Medical Relief League. Homoeopathic charitable Dispensary to at the new premises on Wed- commemorate the first anniversary nesday last when Dr. Prabhu was voted to the Chair. Dr. Rayakar the Hon. Medica l Officer of the dispensary informed the meeting about the work of the Dispensary and also about the work of the League and impressed on those who were present about the utility of the work the League has undertaken. He also informed the public that the Dispensary was open to the public both in the morning and at night, and urged the middle and lower classes of the Northern part of the city to take full advantage of the Dispensary.

The President remarked that the League was doing an important piece of social work for the last many years and exhorted the public to take full advantage of the dispensary and to help the League financially. He thanked Dr. Rayakar and his Assistant, Dr. Kubal for their unselfish work and wished they will continued the same with double vigour and energy.

# BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK

### EXPANSION OF RESOURCES.

### INCREASE OF ADVANCES TO SOCIETIES

The following is the Sixteenth report by the Directors of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited, to be submitted to the shareholders (members) of the Bank at its meeting to be held on 15th June:—

The Directors beg to submit their Sixteenth Report on the working of the Bank for the year ending 31st March 1927. The Auditors' Report is also annexed.

| | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The net profit for the year, including the sum of Rs. 32,195-7-10 brought forward, amounts to | 1,61,441 | 7 | 5 |
| An *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of 8 per cent annum was paid for the half-year ending 30th September 1926, and this absorbed | 39,959 | 2 | 0 |
| The Directors now propose— To pay a final dividend on the fully paid up shares for the half year ending 31st March 1927, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum (making 6 per cent. per annum for the whole year) which will absorb | 39,996 | 0 | 0 |
| To carry to the Reserve Fund (which will now stand at Rs. 10,000) | 9,023 | 10 | 0 |
| To grant a bonus to the Bank's staff | 8,060 | 0 | 0 |
| To carry to the Societies' Share of the Divisible Fund (which will now stand at Rs. 59,862-11-11) | 29,012 | 6 | 6 |
| To carry forward to the next account | 35,450 | 4 | 11 |
| | Rs. 1,61,441 | 7 | 5 |

The year witnesed a further expansion in the resources of the Bank, accompanied by an increase in advances to co-operative societies. Outstandings from societies are higher by ten lakhs than at the beginning of the year, and the growth in the Bank's business within the movement that this figure represents has naturally led to some increase in the profits.

Three new branches were opened during the year and all have made a good start. The only branch which the Board do not expect to be self-supporting for some years to come is the one at Dohad which serves societies started among the Bill population in the eastern parts of the Panch Mahals District. But even in this area, the substantial efforts made by the Bank and the Co-operative Department have already begun to bear fruit and the standard of management and repayment is gradually improving.

#### PROJECTED LAND MORTGAGE DEPARTMENT.

The development of co-operative land mortgage credit has always been considered an important side to the activities of the co-operative movement and this problem has received the close attention of the Bank as well as of the Co-operative Department during this year. Certain proposals for the starting of land mortgage banks were put before Government, but in the end it has been decided to start a land mortgage department in this Bank as an experimental measure with long-term capital to be provided by the sale of our own unissued Debentures. Our negotiations with Government in this connection are still progress.

The expansion of the Bank's business and the opening of new branches have naturally involved an increase in the establishment charges. The cost of inspection, which includes grants for the purpose to unions and central banks, has also gone up. Your Board, however, feel that all this money is well spent, as it is only in this way that misuse of funds can be prevented, arrears checked and the best possible use made of the finances provided by this Bank for the benefit of the agriculturist members of co-operative societies.

In accordance with a Rule issued under the Co-operative Societies Act, the borrowings of this Bank are limited to eight times the amount of its own paid-up share capital and reserve, and with the development of the work of the Bank the limit prescribed under this Rule is now being exceeded and a further issue of capital has, therefore, become necessary. After very careful consideration of all the issues involved, the Board have decided to request you to grant authority for the increase of the share capital by the issue of 10,000 new shares. A resolution relating to the issue of additional capital will be submitted for your consideration at an Extraordinay General Meeting to be held immediately after the proceedings of the Ordinary General Meeting are concluded. At the same meeting, resolutions will also be submitted to you relating to the introduction of certain amendments in the bye-laws of the Bank.

You are now to elect seven Directors to represent individual shareholders and two to represent agritultural primary societies working under the Bank. All your present Directors retire under bye-law No. 64, but are eligible for re-election.

You are requested to appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st March 1928, and to fix their remuneration.

### NEW CAPITAL TO BE RAISED

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 15th June, at 6 to p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, adopting the following resolutions regarding the issue of additional share capital and the amendment of certain bye-laws of the Bank:—

1. "That the capital of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., be increased from Rs. 10 lakhs divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 50 each, to Rs. 15 lakhs, divided into 30,000 shares of Rs. 50 each by the creation of additional 10,000 shares of Rs. 50 each and such additional shares may be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions and either at a premium or at par and to such persons or Co-operative Societies as the Board may think fit."

2. 'The following additional clause shall be inserted at the end of bye-law No. 62:—

"The Directors shall be entitled to be paid their reasonable travellling and other incidental expenses incurred in consequence of their attendance at Board Meetings and otherwise in the execution of their duties as Directors." '

3. 'The following additional sub-section shall be inserted after sub-section (j) of bye-law No. 72:—

"To purchase and supply on commission raw materials and other articles required by members of co-operative societies for weavers, other artisans and producers and to sell on commission on behalf of members of such societies finished products which may be delivered to the bank for sale." '

4. 'The following additional sub-section shall be inserted after sub-section (k) of bye-law No. 72:—

"To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of funds calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the Bank or the dependants or connections of such persons." '

### SEWING CLASSES FOR WOEMN

The Mahila Mandal which is a women's Branch of Social Service League, Bombay conductes sewing, and cutting, embroidery and other fancy work classes for women at the Workingmen's Institute, Parel. These classes are daily held in the afternoon from 2 to 4-30 p.m. A special syllabus has been drawn up and instructions in sewing and cutting are inparted according to that syllabus.

The whole course for sewing and cutting is for two years. However, a student who attends the class for six months is able to cut and sew clothes suitable for babies and other clothes for home use. Also a special lady teacher has been appointed for teaching fancy work. Very moderate fees are charged to students. These classes will be re-opened from 1st June after the summer vacation. Students desirous to take advantage of these classes should register their names at the Damodhar Thakersey Hall, Poibawdi, Parel. These classes are open to women of all castes and creeds.

# BOMBAY MILL INSURANCE

## A REPLY

(BY ONLOOKER.

In Saturday's issue of "The Chronicle" appears the Rambler who seems to have either gone astray himself or who deliberately intends to lead the readers astray.

The complaint by him is as under:

The Bombay Fire Insurance Association has "slightly" reduced the Commissions of the Insurance Agents and consequently Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhai has addressed a Circular to all the Mill-Owners requesting them to attend a formal meeting to discuss the situation. In this Circular, according to Mr. Rambler, Sir Fazulbhoy suggests "amongst other things" the question of placing the insurances of Cotton Mills outside India even with American Companies.

The Rambler has not given out the whole truth in his above complaint. The public, particularly the patriotic public, whom Mr. Rambler wants to rouse, is not perhaps aware that the whole movement by the Bombay Fire Insurance Association initiated under the garb of framing new rules for commission, rates etc. is calculated to curb the growing competition of the Indian Insurance Companies. As is well-known the Bombay Fire Insurance Association has got on its rolls only seven Indian Companies while the non-Indian Companies are about ten times this number. Does the Rambler believe that this Association composed as it is, framed the rules or altered the rules, for the benefit of the insuring public as he clearly suggests? It is an old game of established Companies, particularly the British Companies, so far as Insurance is concerned, to undermine the newly growing local Commpanies by apparently reducing the terms of Insurance and also by robbing them of their Agents by forcing them to reduce agency Commissions. These things have happened in smaller Countries on the Continent and they are happening here just now before our own eyes.

Now about the Rambler's complaint that Sir Fazulbhoy wants to discuss things about giving the business to American Companies, I have seen a copy of the Circular in question and the exact words are as under:

" . . . . it is proposed to appoint a Committee to go into the cost of insurance with non-tariff Companies, Lloyds, or American Insurance Companies, or "by the formation of a Mutual."

The Rambler has really misrepresented Sir Fazulbhoy's Circular and has done a great injustice to him. The Circular suggests four things, and that too for the consideration of a Committee to be formed. Of these, one thing is about "non-tariff" Companies. These can even be Indian Insurance Companies, as well as non-Indian Companies. I would even suggest that if the Indian Companies are assured of the support of the Mill-Owners why should they stick to the present Fire Insurance Association dominated absolutely by non-Indian or rather British Insurance Companies. I congratulate Sir Fazulbhoy on this suggestion of his, and entreat him to persuade his brother Mill-Owners to think of Indian Insurance Companies.

Another suggestion in the Circular, which the Rambler has not thought fit to give publicity to, is about the formation of a Mutual. I do not see any harm to the country if a Mutual is formed by the Mill-Owners. That in itself will be an additional Indian Insurance Company outside the control of the Association. What has Mr. Rambler to say against the Mutual, from patriotic point of view, particularly when we have before us the successful example of the Mutual formed by the Mill-Owners for Workmen's Compensation cases.

What Mr. Rambler seems to be concerned with is the interest not of Indian Insurance Companies, but that of Companies that are members of the Association, and which are working at present in India.

Mr. Rambler ought to know that Sir. Fazulbhoy is more patriotic than he himself is. Does he not know that Sir. Fazulbhoy is one of only Five Indian Mill Owners in Bombay who have cared to represent Indian Insurance Companies? In that way he has given practical support to the Indian Insurance Venture, while the majority of his brother Mill-Owners have been ignoring the very existence of Indian Insurance Concerns.

# ELPHINSTONE ROAD TRAGEDY

### JURY'S VERDICT ON PATHAN'S DEATH

An enquiry in the circumstances regarding the death of a Pathan, named Mustakin Abdul Hakim (40) was resumed again at the Bombay Coroner's Court, on Sunday morning, when fresh evidence was record ed. It will be recalled that the inquest started on the 16th instant. It was adjourned to 22nd and then to 29th.

Jumma Abdul Rehman deposed that he saw suspect (1) Balu Dhaku proceeding to Mughuls Hotel accompanied by 10 or 15 other men with sticks in their hands. They ran towards Elphinstone Bridge. The witness saw Pathans and Hindus throwing stones at each other in a violent affray. The witness raised an alarm that the police were in sight. The result was that the Pathans and Hindus fled away in all directions.

Sheikh Dawood Sheikh Abdulla, in his evidence, said that he was on patrol duty on Elphinstone Road. He saw stones flying in the air and a huge crowd gathered on the road. People in the crowd had sticks in their hands. He arrested suspect (2) while trying to escape.

Examined by the coroner Savitribai stated that suspect (1) was her brother. On the 16th instant a Pathan rushed on her and struck her head with a stick. She fell down unconscious and was taken to the hospital.

After hearing the evidence, the Jury returned a unanimous verdict of "death by haemorrage and fracture of the skull resulting from an attack made on him with sticks by members of an unlawful assembly in which the three suspects were present. The attack has been made under such circumstances that the act amounts to an offence under Section 325 I.P.C. read with Section 149 of the same code."

### KILLED BY MOTOR

An inquest over the death of one Vithoo Ramoo (50) was held in the Bombay Coroner's Court on Sunday morning. It appears from the evident recorded that the deceased had come to Bombay only a fortnight back and was dealing in mangoes. On Friday evening he was knocked down by a motor car driven by Mrs. Ardeshvar Hormosji Guzdar. The driver, in his evidence, said that he was driving his car on Lamington Road going to Jacob circle. He sounded his horn but the deceased did not mind it. The result was that the deceased was knocked down and received serious injuries. He was immediately taken to the J. J. Hospital.

The Jury returned a verdict of death by a shock following multiple injuries including fractures of ribs in consequence of his having been accidently knocked down by a motor car at Lamington road.

# REPLY TO REPRESSIVE POLICY

### ADRESSES GALORE TO MR. PATHIK.

### OUR MEWAR LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.)

AJMER, May 24.

The present policy of repression in Mewar had hardly taken two weeks to elapse when it has met with a crushing reply from the public. Two deputations from the Kisan Panchayet Mahila Mandal and Yuwak Dal of Bijolia arrived at Ajmer on the 9th instant and earnestly requested Mr. Pathik to proceed towards Bijolia. They also left two of their representatives to escort him there. Accordingly, 'Mr. Pathik accompanied by Messrs. Ramnarain Chaudhary, Brahma Chari Hari and Sobhalal Gupta left Ajmer on the 16th instant and reached Phusaria, a village of Gwalior State, adjacent to the boundary of Mewar on the 17th instant at 9 p.m. Syt Ram Buksh zamindar, leading public worker of Neemuch district and the president of the Nayagaon Punch Board joined the party in the way. One could easily see the manifestations of the devotion of the peasantry of Mewar towards Mr. Pathik even in the way. The shady precincts of a well surrounded by charming hill scenery was selected for the place of meeting. On account of the ban placed on Mr. Pathik and some of his co-workers to enter Mewar this place in the Gwalior territory was chosen.

#### KISAN WOMEN'S ADDRESS.

Long before formal proceedings commenced at 8-30 a.m. the peasant women and girls had begun singing stirring songs of welcome. Mannaji Patel was elected president of the meeting. The proceedings began with a prayer or harmonium by Brahmachari Hariji, after which an address was presented to Mr. Pathik on behalf of the Kisan Mahila Mandal. It was read out by a peasant girl named Miss Higami Bai. The address is as follows:—

We the women of Bijolia are very happy to see you to-day and extend to you a hearty welcome. You have suffered uncommon privations for the good of our country and it is due to your efforts that we the women of Mewar have come to be looked upon with some regard both by the official class and our own men. You have also infused into us the spirit of reform. At present our area is passing through a crisis and we are eager to know from you what services we the women could render to complement the efforts of our men in order to meet that crisis.

In the course of his reply, Mr. Pathik, acknowledging their gratitude, said, "Women are equal in status to men and as such it behoves them to participate equally in the regeneration of their country. Men should also bear in mind that it is not the hand that wields the sword but the hand that rocks the cradle which rules the world and moulds human life. In other words, the child invariably inherits the qualities of its mother." After the reply was finished the literate peasant girls came forward with the ardent desire to know the particular field in which they could be of service. In answering Mr. Pathik impressed upon them that their first and foremost duty was to educate their sex. On this each of the girls solemnly resolved to teach at least three of their fellow-sisters. A song sung by the girls in their native tongue finished this item of the programme.

Another addres was then presented to Mr. Pathik, by the Yuvak Mandal.

#### SINHA DAL INAUGURATED.

Two points deserve special mention. Firstly that some of the youngmen had resolved not to shave till the release of Mr. Pathik with the result that they had allowed their 'punchkesha' to grow for four years. Secondly the authorities of Bijolia had insulted Jaysinha a youth of Begun jagir and a worker of the Khadi Mandal at the time of his arrest smply because his name happened to terminate with the word "Sinha," a suffix usually attached to Rajput names. The peasant youths of Bijolia were very much agitated over this.

Dealing with these two points Mr. Pathik advised the youngmen to eschew pledges of doubtful utility and replace them with the inculeation of virtues essential for an ideal and useful life. These virtues in Mr. Pathik's opinion were "the observance of truth and non-violence, wearing of khadi, abstention from all intoxicant and the maintaenance of their panchayet organisations at all costs. Defining his idea of non-violence Mr. Pathik said "The non-violence which I have accepted is not the non-violence of the coward, but the non-violence of the revolutionary; which while on the one hand regards it a sin even to wound ones feelings, on the other hand does not shrink from shedding blood if unavoidable for the protection of the weak and upholding of righteousness. As regards the insult to Jaisingh, Mr. Pathik erhorted the youngmen to add the suffix 'singh' to their own name as an aswer to insolent might. A number of youngmen took the five fold pledge and assumed the new names suggested and enrolled themselves into a "Sinha Dal" (lion corps).

#### GAOL OR GALLOWS.

At this stage the proceedings were adjourned for the afternoon. While people were taking their rest the kotwal of Bijolia arrived with a posse of mounted armed police and went away after a few minutes. At five o'clock proceedings were resumed when an address was presented to Mr. Pathik on behalf of the kisan panchayet of Bijolia and read by a peasant youth named Bhairon Singh. In reply Mr. Pathik referring to recent arrests and the ban on his entry into Mewar said that in the prevailing system of administration the gaol or gallows was the only reward for the righteous. The short-sighted mentailty of those in power as manifested in their interference into such innocent work as education and Khadi could only be cured by public pressure, which in the peculiar situation of Bijolia could be most effectively exercised by renouncing their non-irrigated holdings, until their grievances were redressed. Mr. Pathik reminded his followers that they had borrowed their weapon of Satyagraha from Mahatma Gandhi and should therefore use it strictly in the way enjoined by him. The functions terminated late in the evening with the announcement by the peasants that they had decided to give up their non-irrigated holdings as advised by their beloved guide.

On his way back to Ajmer the next day Mr. Pathik met with equal respect from the peasants of Gwalior and Indore peasantry on the road side and in the intervening villages. At Nayagaon near Neemuch a large number of peasants and public workers of the district had assembled to accord a fitting reception to Mr. Pathik, but due to failure of the Tonga in the way, he reached a day later and the people had to go away disappointed. In his Railway journey from Neemuch to Ajmer, he was similarly received at several stations by the people of Mewar, who have thus demonstrated both in the rural and urban areas that an eye-sore to the authorities, Mr. Pathik was the object of people's affection. A suitable reply has in this way been given by the public to the repressive policy of the State.

# LATEST NEWS

SIMLA, May 29.

Rt. Hon'ble Sastri was entertained this afternoon by the local Madras Club which presented him with an address expressing confidence that India's honour would be, as it had always been, quite safe in his hands and that he would add one more chapter to his illustrious record of public service.

Mr. Sastri acknowledging the tribute said he was asked to take up an office the exact limitations and functions of which were not well defined, but he was going in the fullest of hopes and in propitious circumstances because the Ministers of the Union Government did not yield one jot in their desire to carry out in entirety the articles and provisions of the agreement of an unprecedented character. From the Union Government he expected every co-operation and every assistance in the difficult task which awaited the Governments of both South Africa and India. But he pleaded for the indulgence of Indian Government because he was not used to any restrictions lik the Civil Service Regulations or the Government Servants Conduct rules and he pleaded before the Indian public for indulgent criticism and sympathetic attention.

#### NEW CHAPTER IN INDIA'S HISTORY.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah presiding hoped Mr. Sastri would write in South Africa a new and illuminating chapter in the history of Indians there to the satisfaction of the people there to the credit of his mother counntry and to the glory of the nations at large. So long as Mr. Sastri was the Agent in South Africa he would receive from the Government of India that amount of help, co-operation and goodwill that he was entitled to.—A.P.

### "MR. HORNIMAN'S NEW ROLE"

To the Editor of *The Chronicle*

Sir,—I have read and will frankly admit "not re-read—Mr. Bharucha's letter in your to-day's Dak Edition, and think it sufficient to point out that therein Brother Bharucha talks all subjects except the one under discussion, viz: Mr. Horniman's "New role" and thus dodges the issue and reminds one of Shelley's wanderer who.

"Wanders, like a day-appearing dream.
Through the dim wilderneses of the mind.
Through desert woods and tracts which seem.
Like ocean, homeless, boundless unconfined."

When Mr. Bharucha confines himself to the issue raised by me, it will be time then to reply to Mr. Bharucha.

Fraternally his
LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE
Panchvati
Nasik City May 28.

### RESULT OF M. A. EXAMINATION.

Candidate No. 73, Mr. Bhalchandra Trimbak Ranadive (whose result was reserved) has passed the Examination in the First Class. He has been awarded the Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir William Wedderburn and the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Research Scholarships.

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**The Bombay Chronicle.**

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1927.


## THE FIFTH WHEEL.

The Select Committee to consider the "Bill to establish a gold standard currency for British India and constitute a Reserve Bank of India" meets in Bombay this week; and there seems to be little question but that the Bill will be carried, thanks to the skilful tactics and marvellous manoeuvring of our present Finance Member. That, however, does not make it the less a menace to the country and its people, its trade and industry, if the proposal is suffered to reach and pass the Assembly in its present form. For our part, we have never been able to understand the reasons which make such an institution at all necessary, save and except the all-sufficient reason that the fiat is issued by Sir Basil Blackett. Banks in India have hitherto all been based much too much on the same pattern to leave any hope of a new institution, even when backed by a Government guarantee and authority, striking out a new and original line of development. We need, indeed, very considerable expansion in our banking equipment; but we do not need to multiply institutions that have only proved more expensive than beneficial. We need banks to help our nascent industries; and others again to mobilise our immense agricultural credit; we need banks for the principal municipalities—after all less than 300 towns out of a total number of 750 municipalites have anything like a banking institution in their midst in this country,—and a lot more for our three quarters-of-a-milion villages. Is the proposed Reserve Bank likely to meet this real need for banking expansion in India? Not even if we wait till doomsday.

The professed object of the proposed Bank is expressed in the Preamble as follows:—

"Whereas it is expedient to provide for the establishment of a gold standard currency for British India; to constitute a Reserve Bank of India to *control the working of that standard* and regulate the issue of bank notes and the keeping of reserves with a view to securing stability in the monetary system of of British India, and generally to make provisions for matters incidental thereto" (our italics.)

There is nothing in this wording to show that the proposed Bank is either needed, or that if and when it materialises itself it would prove a blessing to the country. The title of the Bill is a misnomer, where it is not a patent palpable fraud. With the exception of a few halting clauses about the buying and selling of gold by the proposed Bank, there is absolutely not a syllable in the measure to show that it is going to establish a "gold standard currency" in the only sense in which honest men understand the expression. Sir Basil is, indeed, exceptionally fortunate in the foes fate gives him to deal with. His principal adversary and the most outspoken representative and spokesman of Indian public opinion on the Royal Commission, making himself a redoubtable champion of Indian interests, was unable to help being bamboozled by the mass manoeuvrers of Lombard Street and Threadneedle Street. The forest was lost sight of in the vain endeavour to count the trees. The "champion" of India signed the Report which recommended a brand new creation, —the Gold Bullion Standard. The very artificiality of the system, assuming it is one, would require a highly specialised institution to manipulate it. Sir Purshottamdas perceived his error when it was too late; and he tried to lead a forlorn hope in defence of the Imperial Bank. But his very position on the Board of the Imperial Bank inevitably led to his arguments being discounted before they were even uttered. Sir Basil Blackett, we fancy, could not have helped chuckling at the easy triumph of his packed Royal Commission, wherein the principal opponent was thus adroitly manoeuvred into signing the recommendations for an egregious, and impossible "Gold Bullion Standard," being left thereafter to salve his conscience by fighting for the comparatively less vital question of the exact ratio of valuation between the token silver rupee and the standard gold coin; and while the discomfited spokesman of Indian commercial sentiment was being feted at garden parties and "at homes" and industrial Congresses held to celebrate one of the worst errors by Indian public men in the last hundred years, Sir Basil was serenely collecting a docile majority in the new Assembly to register his decree for an artificial increase in the value of the current coin of the realm. Wiser by this experience of Sir Basil's skill in manoeuvering, we cannot but apprehend that the measure now under his sponsorship and guidance will also meet with a like fate, merely because our Indian leaders have yet to acquire the the art of handling a popular assembly.

The objects for which the Reserve Bank is professed to be established are not impossible to be achieved by the existing Imperial Bank. If the commercial side of that institution is considered to import an element of danger, it is perfectly easy either to separate that side into an exclusive water-tight compartment or department by itself; or, though we would not recommend this second alternative ourselves, restrict still further such of the commercial activities of the existing institution as are supposed to cause the greatest danger. The maintenance of an honest gold standard does not need such highly specialised and inordinately expensive organisations. It is the beauty of an honest and effective gold standard of the type pleaded for in these columns that it is always automatic; and the very fact that you would need a specially created institution to work the Indian system of currency,—the Gold Bullion Standard recommended "unanimously by the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance,—is proof positive that there is still something wrong with the "reformed" system of Indian currency. We shall examine later more fully the specific provisions for the working of the proposed Bank to show its utter needlessness under present conditions in this country. For the present let it suffice to add that the maintenance of the standard of money in any country is not the function,—and cannot be,—of any private institution such as the Reserve Bank is proposed to be made; and that even if it is charged with such a function it cannot perform it without substantial help from the Government of that country. Why then should that Government be deprived of the profit resulting from the operation of such an institution? Why should its notes be substituted, as legal tender money and forming in all probability the bulk of the country's currency for the currency notes issued by and in the name as well as on the credit of the Government? The puzzle become particularly insoluble if we further remember that this manoeuvre is not to absolve Government altogether from the liability in respect of the note circulation. But perhaps these matters of detail had best be discussed separately by themselves.

## SALUTARY ADVICE.

Mr. Prakasam's petulant outburst against Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar is in sad contrast with the dignified but sharp warning the Congress President gave in his speech at Madras on Friday to journalists, who import political differences and jealousies in their papers, that they should realise their duties and reponsibilities to the country. M. Iyengar, of course, did not suggest that journalists should not take part in politics. What he protested against was the prostitution of journalism for the purpose of creating "stunts". He warned the public against such journals and their editors "as are perpetually picking holes" and are refusing to judge political programmes on their intrinsic merit and instanced the case of one particular journal in this city and of its editor, Mr. B. G. Horniman, to illustrate his point. We hope the salutary advice he gave will not fall on deaf ears, although it is a case very nearly of hoping against hope, in view of the fact that, undeterred and unashamed, the "Indian National Herald" denounces the Congress President in its yesterday's leading article as "a Brahmin Nationalist inveighing against a forward and faithful programme on the ground of complexion." This is the puerile reply to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's warning that the country is not in need of guidance from European leaders, from publicists in whose eyes no Indian leader is good enough and who imagine that they are the only exponents of the "forward and faithful programme." Let Nationalists, to whatever political label they belong, examine, however, what the policy of the "Indian National Herald" has been in regard to the Congress and its leaders, and they will realise that in its pathetic and foolish efforts to raise "stunts" it has abused one Indian leader after another and fomented disorder and disunity in the country.

"The issue is," the "Indian National Herald" remarks, "whether to hold to the central principle of Non-co-operation." To many an unbiassed critic of political activity in Bombay it would appear as if the issue for some people really was "whether and how long Mr. Horniman and his clique could hold themselves in the limelight." Those who have watched the methods of political agitation favoured by the "Indian National Herald" will agree that the great trouble with the "Herald" is not holding fast to the sheet-anchor of Non-co-operation but finding out methods of vilifying and abusing men grown grey in the service of the country, so that their mentors should advertise themselves as the only saviours of India, the only beacons which light up the road to Swaraj. It must be a matter of genuine distress to all those who are mindful of Mr. Horniman's past services to the cause of Indian Nationalism that he should elect to be the centre of political tub-thumping of this reprehensible kind which has provoked the President of the Congress to declare that the country does not want European leadership. In making this declaration Mr. Iyengar, we have no doubt, had no desire to forget or belittle the great and unforgettable services rendered by European friends of India from the days of Hume, Wedderburn and Cotton to those of Andrews. Nor did he mean, as the "Herald" mischievously suggests he did, that "the European's opinion *qua* European amounts to treacherous lead." India has welcomed in the past and will continue to welcome in the future the co-operation of non-Indians, offered in the spirit of true humility and service, in her efforts towards self-realisation. All the Europeans who have found a permanent place in the grateful hearts of Indians have worked for India in that spirit. Even Mr. Horniman's title to the gratitude of Indians for the services rendered by him in the past rests on the same ground. What Mr. Iyengar protests against is the new role of Mr. Horniman—the role of seeking to dominate political life by pulling down one leader after another who dares to place the interest of the country before the policy which Mr. Horniman and his paper attempt to force on the country, the policy which will bring cheap notoriety to its sponsors but which, besides being futile and impracticable in the present circumstances, will create more dissensions in the ranks of Nationalists than exist at present. All those who seek to serve India are entitled to propagate their views but it is their duty to see that the exercise does not conflict with the true interests of the country. The need for care in this respect is the greater in the case of non-Indians, expecially when they set themselves in opposition to the collective wisdom of the leaders of the nation as well as the overwhelming majority of the people. For, it is a truism which needs no emphasis that every country must choose that path to progress which its accredited representatives deem best. M. Horniman will, therefore, do well, before it is too late, to realise that the realities of the present situation in Indian politics must be studied before paying lip-service to "forward and faithful programmes". When he denounces the action of the Congress Working Committee he must remember that a responsible body of seasoned soldiers in the Indian battle for freedom as the Working Committee is cannot afford to be doctrinaire in its conception of what is good for the country nor do its executive powers of direction and advice cease when the All-India Congress Committee is not in session. It has to develop a line of action not to suit and please particular political personalities. It must give its decisions after due and mature examination of the pros and cons of a question, and it has done so. Maulana Mahamed Ali did not find its decisions *ultra vires* although they were temperamentally displeasing to him. But the Working Committee exists neither to help particular political personalities to be in in the limelight nor to make itself temperamentally suitable to others.

That its decisions have been acclaimed as right and proper by a large number of Nationalists is clear from the welcome reception they have had in Bengal and other provinces where the tendency had been still to keep up the domestic quarrel between the two wings of the "Council-Entry" section of Congressmen. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" considers its action as "having paved the way for unity with a large class of equally patriotic countrymen of ours whose policy differs very little in essential matters from that of the orthodox Congressmen." It was in the same hope of an early realisation of political unity that Babu Rajendra Prasad spoke at Madras in glowing appreciation of the work of the Congress President. It was for this reason that Mahatma Gandhi "wished for more power to his elbow." Hindu-Muslim unity was the great achievement of the All-India Congress Committee's session at Bombay and the credit of that achievement must largely go to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. Instead of indulging in the futile and mischievous business of "picking holes," journalists and politicians who feel that enough limelight has not lately been their lot, will do well to co-operate with him in cementing that communal unity, in making a more effective appeal to Muslims to join the Indian National Congress in large numbers and in seeing to it that the political parties within the Congress stand together in unied endeavour. Then and not till then can there be undertaken a successful programme of direct action. To-day its greatest exponent warns us that instead of "non-violent disobedience," he finds only "violent disobedience." If we have to make his teaching a practical success, we must refuse to be led away by the cheap appeals by Mr. Horniman and his friends to endorse paper programmes. What we urgently need is a workable programme for the Congress, a programme in which all communities and all true Nationalists can join, a programme which will save the Congress from being ridiculed as a body which talks in a high key but whose achievements come to nothing.

# THE TRADE UNION BILL.

## A LIBERAL VIEW.

(BY P. S.)

TRADE UNIONISM AND THE TRADE UNION BILL. By Ramsay Muir, (Williams and Norgate, for the Liberal Industrial Enquiry. 1s.)

This book, excellent though it is in its way, is perhaps even more interesting as material for the study of liberalism at the present day, than for the matter with which it professedly deals.

The bulk of it is a report of Mr. Ramsay Muir written after the publication of the Government Bill, on the bearing of the Bill on the Trade Union movement. The remainder is a lengthy appendix, dealing with the existing legislation, and with the chief points on which revision is proposed, from a purely legal point of view. Though not claiming authority, it is as weighty a statement on the subject as could be obtained, written as it is by W. A. Jowitt, K.C., A. D. McNair, LL.D., and Hubert Phillips.

As we should expect, Mr. Ramsay Muir's study is a clear and interesting argument, leading irresistibly to the well-known Liberal conclusions. He starts out with the laudable intention of considering the whole subject:

"Because of the wide sweep which the discussion is bound to take, it is very important that we should not confine our attention to the actual provisions of the Bill. We must try to put it in the right perspective by considering it in relation to the part which the trade unions have played and may in the future play in the life of the nation." He proceeds to do so according to his own lights. Under the heading "The Constructive Functions of Trade Unionism" he considers the part which Trade Unions should play in a prosperous capitalist society, and then examines Trade Union Law, with its curious omission to recognise Trade Unions as bodies having functions or privilege, and justifies this state of things. He deals with "Trade Unionism Belligerent," and the "Strike Mania" which has appeared in the last twenty years, and has led up, though its culmination in the General Strike of 1920, to the proposal fundamentally to alter the law.

Agreeing from his point of view, that this gives some justification for altering and restricting the privileges of Unions, he differs from the Government on the question because the actual Bill does not do these things in a satisfactory or adequate manner and because it is inopportune."

In his chapter on the terms of the Bill he is able to make very merry over the vague drafting, the omissions, the ridiculowes possibilities which literal interpretation would open up. "The Bill is in short, a thoroughly bad one, confused, ill-drafted, and likely to lead to infinite difficulties.. It attempts to define the indefinable and to do what probably cannot be done at all by merely restrictive or repressive legislation. Its faults are not due to malevolence, but to stupidity and lack of imagination."

With an author of Mr. Ramsay Muir's academic detachment, we need make little allowance for party bias, and can take this statement as his considered opinion on the matter. Now it is difficult to think that an important Bill, even if produced in haste, drafted by a Cabinet containing Lord Birkenhead, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Churchill, can be set down as the unrelieved mass of stupidity, confusion and vagueness which this book makes it to appear. The author simply fails to understand that the vagueness, the far-reading character, the "malevolence" of the Bill, are intentional, and are in the existing situation necessary from the capitalist point of view. Why is it, if Mr. Muir is right, that the vast majority of the bourgeoisie of Britain heartily support the Bill?

The book, as we said above, is more interesting as a study in liberalism than for

(Continued on page 9).

# *THE EVOLUTION OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION.*

## HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.

(BY, S. M. RAHMAN M. L. C.)

I.

In order to prepare the country for the Statutory Commission, on whose findings the fate of India for many years to come will depend, it is absolutely necessary to take a careful stock of the constitutional evolutions, through which India has passed. A retrospective review of the changes in her system of government, coupled with a thorough examination of her existing structure of Administration alone, can lead to a fruitful discussion of the next phase of her political development.

### THE MINTO-MORLEY REFORMS.

The Mito-Morley Reforms of 1919 embodied the first serious attempt to give a share to Indians in the Government of the country. Although, as far back as 1858, the East India Company had, in their protest to Parliament against their extinction, condemned the anti-Indian feeling amongst Europeans, yet no systematic efforts were made to satisfy the political aspirations of the educated classes in India. In spite of the claims that the British Government in India "acknowledged no such distinctions as that of a dominant and subject race, and that the first duty of the British administrator was to the people of India", a hide-bound system of government, in which the sons of the soil had no voice, had taken a firm root in the country. Queen Victoria's historic Proclamation, of 1858, had remained a dead letter. Indians, at large, had begun to believe that the "Magna-Charta" of India was nothing more than a theoretical declaration of policy—a mere pious wish. In the higher ranks of the Military and Civil Services, and in the practical shaping and actual conduct of administration, Indians had not been allowed to have even a vestige of representation. The yawning social gulf between them and the governing class was becoming wider and wider every day. Exaggerated importance had been given to mere mechanical efficiency. The principles, based on the paramount importance of co-operation between the Rulers and the Ruled, were completely forgotten. The Western educated classes, whom the education policy of Lord Macaulay had brought into being, had become completely estranged from their own "Gururs." The preaching of the political gospels of Edmund Burke, Jeremy Bentham, and John Stuart Mill had given rise to new hopes and aspirations. The British Administrator thought that cold neglect would, in course of time, kill the "idealism" of the politically-minded Indians, whom Lord Dufferin had described as a "microscopic minority". The disillusionment, however, did not take long in coming. Though entirely new to Indian affairs, Mr. John Morley, who possessed political acumen of the highest order, and who had given a rare demonstration of the force of his political convictions, during the Irish Home-Rule agitation, realised, soon after his assumption of office at Whitehall, the danger of minimising the acute political discontent which was convulsing the coun-

(Continued on page 8).

# Notes of the Day.

**The Two Policemen.**

According to Signor Mussolini the task of preserving the peace of Europe is shared between only two Powers, Italy and England. These are the world's two policemen, always on the watch to see that France and Germany behave themselves and that they keep to their engagements not to attack each other. This is, indeed, a novel interpretation of the Versailles Treaty and the Locarno spirit which is supposed to prevail at present in international relations in Europe. The two Policemen, by the way, although they deliberate at Geneva on disarmament, are not deterred from increasing the strength of their war resources. Britain does these things silently, Fascist Italy must shriek about it at the top of her voice. Tory diplomacy though it pursues the same ends must be laughing in its sleeves at the latest outburst of Signor Mussolini calling upon his country to be ready for the "vital moment" between 1935 and 1940 with an Army of five million men, a strengthened Navy and an Air Force so numerous "that the surface wings of the aeroplanes must obscure the sun." This is the mentality valuable as an ally to British Imperialism, but the latter would not like it to open out its heart so much.

**Egypt in Ferment.**

Egypt is evidently again in a ferment though the outward surface of its life does not appear to have been very much disturbed. The Zaglulist party very seriously heckled the Prime Minister over the non-presentation of credentials by Lord Lloyd even though he is, to all appearances, appointed as a plenipotentiary-extraordinary to the independent Government. The non-presentation would, therefore, imply that Lord Lloyd is not prepared, evidently under instruction from "Home", to recognise Egyptian independence even in form, and the Nationalists were, therefore, thoroughly justified in creating a furore over the matter. Another bombshell has now been thrown by the ex-satrap of Bombay announcing the right of the British Government to interfere in the administration of the Egyptian army. Lord Lloyd has informed the Prime Minister that "under the 1922 declaration Great Britain reserved the right to oppose the intervention of any foreign Power in the affairs of Egypt" and this innocent looking clause is now to be construced to imply that Britain "must exercise control over the Egyptian army in matters such as promotion, discipline being under the control of the British Inspector-General." This interpretation is, indeed, as amazing as it is outrageous and we have no doubt Zaglul Pasha and his followers will strain every nerve to prevent the Egyptian army from becoming a local auxiliary of the forces of the Empire.

**Congress and Labour.**

The hearts of all true Labourites in the country will go to the President of the Congress for boldly stating in the course of a recent speech in Madras that the "Congress and Labour should be one" and that "the Congress is there for the good of Labour." And as doubts would be immediately raised in the matter, specially in view of the very tame and inconsequential resolution adopted on Labour by the last meeting of the A.I.C.C., the President has hastened to explain that he would be enabled to devote his greatest attention to the subject "after the Hindu-Muslim unity has been brought out in the country." With all respect to the distinguished speaker we cannot help feeling that a far stronger and practical resolution, detailing the programme of Labour organisation, could have been adopted at the last meeting of the A.I.C.C. after it had settled the foundations of communal understanding. Nevertheless, we welcome the President's announcement as an earnest of his future intentions and we trust he will inspire the Working Committee to bestir itself in this matter and send its detailed instructions to the Provincial Congress Committees about the organisation of peasants and workers. We do not, however, believe that the President wishes to merge the entire Labour movement and even Trade Union Congress into the Indian National Congress. For, while on one hand, the former will not be tied down to political policies of non-co-operation and obstruction the latter will take a very different view of the claims of the middle and upper classes in order not to antagonise them in the political struggle.

**Ill-Advised.**

The District Magistrate of Surat has taken a singularly ill-advised step in serving Dr. Moonje with a notice under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting him from attending or addressing any public meeting in Surat or within a radius of five miles of that town. The restraint on Dr. Moonje is as foolish as it is sweeping in its character. We refuse to believe that a communal fracas will occur immediately Dr. Moonje merely attends a public meeting in Surat or in its environs, nor is there serious ground for the contention of the authorities who issued the notice that the Hindu Sabha leaders' speeches will provoke such outbursts of communal feeling as will lead to a disturbance of law and order. Dr. Moonje has been making public speeches in Gujerat, and nowhere was there any communal trouble as a result of those speeches. The prohibition is sure to defeat its own purpose and Dr. Moonje is thoroughly justified in ignoring it.

# RUSSIA'S SPIRITED RETORT.

## BRITISH GOVT RESPONSIBLE FOR RUPTURE

## DIVERSION TO MASK FAILURE IN CHINA

### SOVIET NOTE TO BRITAIN

LONDON May 29.

Moscow.—M. Lytvioff has handed a note to the British Charge D'Affaires stating that the British decision has not surprised the Soviet who have been aware that the rupture was being prepared by the Conservative Government. The Note emphatically denies all charges of violation of the Trade Agreement which are declared to be based on false information and forged documents with which, it says, the British Government freely operated throughout the period that the Anglo-Soviet relations were maintained. It deems the insinuations of espionage by the Trade Delegation as unworthy of reply and declares that the British Government had no legal ground for police raid on the extra-territorial premises nor for terminating the agreement without six months' notice.

FUNDAMENTAL CAUSE.

The not says that it is evident to the whole world that the fundamental cause of the rupture is the defeat of the Conservative Government's policy in China and of the attempt to mask the defeat by a diversion directed against the Soviet, while the direct reason is Government's desire to divert public opinion from the failure of the absurd police raid on Arcos and to save Sir Joynson Hicks from the scandalous position consequent on the raid.

BRITAIN RESPONSIBLE.

It concludes that the Soviet desires friendly relations with the British Empire. The Responsibility for the break rests with the British Governmen. It will invitably up set the existing political and economic international relations, but the Soviet are convinced that the time is near when the British people will find ways and means for unhampered realisation of their aspirations for peace and normal relations with the Soviet.—Reuter.

## HONOURED WITH FLYING CROSS

### KNIGHTHOOD CONFERRED ON LINDENBERG

### CHEERING HUMANITY EAGER TO GREET HIM

LONDON, May 29.

Paris.—Housetops were alive with cheering humanity on the departure of Lindbergh flying in trans-Atlantic plane to Brussels. Huge and excited crowds had broken police cordon at aerodrome compelling the airmen to ascend hurriedly to escape zealous admirers. Lindberkh circled and dropped written message of thanks. He duly arrived at Brussels and was enthusiastically greeted by crowd estimated at million and welcomed by Premier Jaspar and other distiguished persons. He placed a wreath at the Unknown Warrior's tomb and proceeded to the Royal Palace where he was congratulated by Their Majesties, the King conferring Knighthood of Order of Leopold on him. He was given reception by the Belgium Atro Club and American Club entertained him at banquet. Lindbergh flies to Croydon to-morrow where big programme has been arranged including reception by King and visit to Derby. —Reuter.

## BURMAN DOCTOR KILLS WIFE AND 4 CHILDREN

### ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE FAILS

RANGOON, May 28

A gruesome murder has taken place at Maubin. A Burmese doctor, is alleged to have killed a woman and four children in Kyonin in Yandoon township. Po Thaung the accused left his wife and family for a visit to a viliage. On his return the accused met his wife who was prgnant and charged her with unfaithfulness and whipping out a dah stabbed her to death. He attacked his four children mutilating them all and causing their instantaneous deaths. Subsequently he attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the abdomen. Finding himself in great pain he surrendered to police. He is now in hospital.—Free Press.

## BENGAL GOVERNOR'S ADVICE TO MUSLIMS

DARJEELING, May 28.

Replying to an address of welcome presented by the local Anjuman Islamia, H. E. the Governor of Bengal suggested that they should continue to make themselves as efficient as possible, which was the surest way to secure adequate representation, proportionate to their numbers and influence. —A. P.

## RACIAL PREJUDICE IN SCOTLAND.

### "GROSSEST TREACHERY TO BRITISH NATION.

### DR. DRUMMOND REPUDIATES COLOUR DISCRIMINATION.

CALCUTTA, May 29.

A special cable to *Forward* states:

"Those responsible for it were guilty of the grossest treachery to the British nation and were doing something to undermine the stability of the empire. It was their duty as churchmen to repudiate it," said Dr. Drummond at the Conference of the General Assemblies of the Scottish Churches in reference to the question in the House of Commons by Mr. Saklatwalla, M.P., that certain restaurants in Edinburgh were refusing admission to Asiatic and African residents on account of racial origin.

Dr. Drummond referred to the unpleasant effect it might have in India and elsewhere if the people took retaliatory measures against the "White" citizens.—Free Press.

## GANDHI KHADDAR FUND

### GOVT. DISALLOWS CONTRIBUTION

MADRAS, May 28.

The Ooty correspondent of the "Hindu" understands that the Government are unable to sanction the proposal of the Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board to make a contribution to the Gandhi Khader Fund, as they consider that such a contribution is not a legitimate charge on the funds of a local body.—A. P.

## SIR MANUBHAI IN OPIUM COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Sir Manubhai Mehta, ex-Dewan of Baroda may be selected to represent the Indian States on the Committee to study the problem of opium production in the State with a view to bring them into line with the provinces of British India, says the Simla Correspondent of *The Statesman*.—Free Press.

## A GENEROUS DONATION APPRECIATED

RANGOON, May 28.

H. E. the Governor has conveyed to the Nattukottai Chetty community of Rangoon his warm appreciation of their generous donation of one lakh of rupees to the Rangoon University Endowment Fund.—A.P.

# "DON'T WANT EUROPEAN LEADERSHIP."

## CONGRESS PRESIDENT REPLIES TO CRITICISM

### COMPLAINT ABOUT CAMPAIGN OF CALUMNY.

### MR. PRAKASAM'S REJOINDER.

MADRAS, May 27.

Addressing a crowded public meeting this evening under the auspices of the Madras District Congress Committee Babu Rajendra Prasad deplored the present communal and party strife in the country which was threatening their very national existence. Communal and party suspicions, he declared, were rampant which did not augur well for the future of the nation. He appealed to the Hindu and Mahomedan leaders not to rouse feelings of distrust in their respective communities. To-day the imperative necessity for the progress of the nation was unity and he made a fervent appeal to all to sink their differences. He welcomed the Hindu-Muslim resolution as an act of statesmanship on the part of the All-India Congress Committee and paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar for his unceasing labours in bringing about unity among the two communities. He congratulated Madras on the progress it had made in Khaddar work and appealed for more support for khadi which alone would relieve the economic distress of the country.

PERSONAL PREJUDICES.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyenger winding up the proceedings bitterly complained about the campaign of calumny carried on against him and availed himself of the opportunity publicly to repudiate them. Personally he did not mind what was being said of him but that was not the way the President of the Congress should be treated. With regard to the criticisms of the Working Committee's action he said the proper course would have been to have complained either to him or to other members of the Working Committee instead of rushing to newspapers to fight their petty and domestic quarrels to the glee of their enemies. He said his work was before the country who would be better able to judge him than those who were at present maddened by personal prejudices. He told them that the country did not want European leadership, official or unofficial. In conclusion, he made a passionate plea for unity among all communities for the attainment of their goal.—A. P.

## PROFESSION OF PICKING HOLES

### WARNING TO ALIEN JOURNALISTS

MADRAS, May 28.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress, who presided last night over the public meeting at the Triplicane Beach, replied to his critics in his concluding speech.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said editors of newspapers should realise their responsibilities and their duties. Either they should give up politics or journalism. They should not import political differences and jealousies into their papers. Mr. Prakasam, he said, had been abusing him in his paper.

ALIEN JOURNALISTS.

"It is not by such editors," said Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, "or such alien journalists like Mr. B. G. Horniman that we are going to attain Swaraj. Let the public judge the sacrifices that I have made in the cause of Swaraj and the sacrifices my critics have made.

"In my work I am not going to be frightened by these threats from journalists. I wish to warn the public against such journals and the editors who are perpetually picking holes."

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar concluded:

"When I was elected President of the Congress, it was Andhra which opposed me, but when the majority elected me, they had to abide by that and not go about attacking me and the Congress. If they do not like my being the Congress President for the rest of the year, I will resign the position. Let them take it up and I will go and comfortably earn money. But I am sure they will not do even the little work I have done."—Free Press.

## VINDICATING SELF-RESPECT OF CONGRESS & COUNTRY.

### MR PRAKASAM'S REJOINDER

MADRAS, May 28.

Mr. T. Prakasam has issued a statement to the Press, regarding the allegation made by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar against him, at two public meetings held last night.

Mr. Prakasam says as regards Mr. Iyengar's assertion, that Andhras did not vote for him in the election to the Presidentship of the Congress, it is a matter of public record, that on every occasion, he supported him against a majority.

As regards the Working Committee resolutions, Mr. Prakasam continues:

"When I observed, that the moment the door of the All-India Congress Committee was closed, the Working Committee pronounced its absolution, both on the conduct of the Madras Swarajists, and on the top of it issued instructions, that were *ultra vires* in character, and when it was declared that it had been done deliberately, no other course was open to me but to place the matter before the public."

NOT PREPARED TO RESIGN.

Mr. Prakasam then narrates two instances where to accommodate the President, he refrained from expressing his opinion. But, he continues, when five members of the Working Committee, constituting a bare quorum, deliberately issued instructions nullifying classes A and B of the Gauhati resolution, he felt bound to deal with the matter publicly. He did not propose to resign from the Working Committee unless it passed a vote of censure upon him.

JOURNALISM VS. POLITICS.

As regards the Congress President's dictum, that journalists should not be politicians, Mr. Prakasam says, he does not agree with him. If this were to be accepted, he says the country would lose the benefit of the services of Gandhi, Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar.

Mr. Prakasam feels very sorry, that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar should have spoken disparagingly of Mr. Horniman and his services.

A PUBLIC BEGGAR.

Referring to Mr. Iyengar's statement, that Mr. Prakasam had taken from him money, he says, he has been a public beggar for his paper for the last six years. He has taken money from politicians of every party, without incurring any obligations.

CENSURE MOTION.

Coming to the censure motion, of which Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar talked at the Beach meeting last night, Mr. Prakasam says, Mr. Iyengar is reported to have said, that the Free Press of India broadcast the news, that he tabled censure motion, against the Congress President, and that he must have given that information to the Free Press of India. Mr. Prakasam adds: "I never gave any such information to the Free Press of India or the Associated Press or any other Agency. On enquiry, I find, that it was the Associated Press that broadcast this unfounded and false news from Bombay. I would have contradicted it immediately, if I had noticed it. I did not table any censure motion and I do not know how and for what purpose the Associated Press of India at Bombay concocted the news. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar too apparently did not notice whether ti was the Free Press of India or the Associated Press that did it."

VINDICATING SELF-RESPECT.

Concluding, Mr. Prakasam says: "It is for Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar to prove, that those who differed from him are wrong and that they are not fit to be in the Congress Executive, instead of thinking that considerations other than public interest actuated some of us to express our opinion with a view to vindicate the honour and self-respect of the Congress and the country. —Free Press.

## AIR MINISTRY'S VENTURE.

### 25,000 MILES' FLIGHT TO EAST

LONDON May 29.

The Air Ministry is sending on a 25,000 miles' flight four supermarine Napier all-metal flying boats specially built and just tested for service in the tropics. A large proportion of the metal is stainless steel. The machines will start from Felixstowe circuit India giving demonstrations from there proceed to Singapore circuit Australia and return to S ingapore where they will be permanently stationed. —Reuter.

## CRISIS IN PERSIAN GOVT.

### CABINET RESIGNS

TEHERAN, May 28

The Cabinet has resigned.—Reuter.

## IRE ON BOARD S. S. "RENOWN"

LONDON, May 28

Admiralty announces that oil fuel caught fire in one of boiler room of "Renown" between Freemantle and Mauritius on 26th May. Ship was stopped and fire extinguished. There were four slight casualties to engine room men. Material damage was not serious and "Renown's" programme and movements were not affected. —Reuter.

## DIOCESAN PRESS WORKERS' STRIKE.

### LEADERS' ULTIMATUM

MADRAS, May 29.

In connection with the strike at the Diocesan Press, the President of the Printers' Union states that a general strike of all press workers in the city is in contemplation. In order to induce the Labour Commissioner and the Government to intervene, and that if a reasonable settlement is not arrived at by the end of the month, the leaders of the union would be prepared to offer "Satyagraha" beforer the press. He appeals to all labourers to extend their financial support to the strikers and their families to enable them to carry on the struggle.—A. P.

## BAN ON PAMPLETS & POSTERS.

### DELHI MAGISTRATE PROMULGATES ORDER.

DELHI, May 29.

The District Magistrate of Delhi has promulgated the following order under Sec. 144 C.P.C.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to me that various posters and pamphlets, the effect of which is prejudicial to the maintenance of public tranquility, have been and are being printed and published in Delhi and that the continued printing and publishing of such posters and pamphlets is likely to cause a breach of the peace, I do hereby order that for a period of two months from this date no posters or pamphlets other than *bona fide* trade advertisements shall be printed or published within the limits of the Delhi District unless and until they have been submitted to and approved by me. Whoever disobeys this order shall be punishable under section 188, I.P.C."—A.P.

## "KAMALA BALA ABDUCTION CASE."

### MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF FATHER AND DAUGHTER.

JESSORE, May 28.

Mr. Probodha Chandra Chowdhury, District and Sessions Judge, Jessore with a jury is engaged in hearing the "Kamala Bala Abduction case" of village Kuvarara in the district of Jessore. The accused is one Mona Kazi alias, Momtaz Kazi of village Kalinagore, who is being tried of offences punishable under sections 364 and 366 I. P. C. (kidnapping or abducting in order to murder, and kidnapping or abducting woman to compel her marriage, etc.).

The prosecution case is that on or about the 7th July 1926 one Purna Chandra Mukherjee, aged about eighty years of village Suvarara and his only widowed daughter Kamala Baladevi aged about twelve years, were deceitfully induced by the accused to go over to the village of Bamadanga, where the accused is said to have promised to help poor Purna Chandra, in obtaining money for his needs, that the accused accompanied the poor father and the helpless girl from the house of Purnachandra Mukherjee, but the father and his daughter have since been missing.

On police investigations it transpired that the accused is alleged to have taken Kamala Bala to his own house at Kalinagore on the night of the day the trio started from Suvarara. But in spite of police searches the unfortunate girl has not yet been recovered. It is alleged some human bones were found in suspicious circumstances and with peculiar signs which have led, among others, the prosecution to allege that the accused had abducted and kidnapped Kamala Bala and her father and had under the circumstances committed offences stated above. The hearing of the case is proceeding.

Rai Keshab Lal Rai Chowdhury Bahadur, Public Prosecutor, with Babu Indu Bhusan Sen. Pleader, is conducting the prosecution. while the accused is being defended by Maulvis Syed Majid Bux and Lutfar Rahman, Plealer. Babu Mohesh Chandra Atarthi, Secretary, Women's Protection League of Calcutta and a host of pleaders are taking interest in the case.—Free Press.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri arrived in Simla on the afternoon of the 28th May.

## *IMPLEMENTING THE AGREEMENT,*

### MR ANDREWS MR VEOUN'S APPOINTMENT

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Cabling to *The Statesman*, Mr. C. F. Andrews says the appointment of Mr. Venn, Under Secretary for the Interior, as Commissioner of Asiatic affairs, represents the South African Government's most important step, made so far for implementing the agreement.—Free Press.

# STRUGGLES OF INDIAN DEPUTATION

## MAHATMA'S FIGHT IN S. AFRICA

AHMEDABAD, May 29.

The latest instalment of Gandhiji's autobiography published in to-day's "Navjivan" contains further details of the struggles which the Indian deputation had with the new Asiatic Department.

He writes: "Soon after some of the members of the Indian delegation had waited upon the chief of the New Department, we were one day informed by a letter that as I had already interviewed Mr. Chamberlain at Durban, my name should be struck off the members list."

"This was more than my comrades could bear. They suggested that they as a protest should not wait upon Mr. Chamberlain. I explained to them our peculiar position in the Transvaal and added that if they will not submit any of the grievances it will create an impression otherwise. I also explained to them that the memorial to be submitted was drafted and ready, and it did not matter who read it. You shall have to shallow such insults as mine.

"But your insult is an insult to the community. How can we forget for a moment that you are our representative "interrupted Tyebji Seth.

"It is alright," I replied, "but the community also shall have to pocket such insults. What else can we do?"

"But why should we tolerate such insults when our position is worse off than ever? What right do we possess to-day?

"The spirit of the reply was admirable, but I knew the limitations of the community. Therefore, I advised them to cool down, and taken in my stead late Mr. George Godfrey who was a barrister."

"The deputation waited upon Mr. Chamberlain. There was some talk about me. Mr. Chamberlian tried to heal the wound created by my case.

"But the task of the Indian Delegation was not over. We had to begin with a clean slate.

Proceeding, Gandhiji says, the task for which we was invited was in fact now finished. But he could not return at that stage. He decided to fight the activities of the Asiatic Department for the good of the Indian community. So after consultation with some of leaders, members of Pretoria and Johannesburg, Gandhiji decided to start practising in Jhannesburg. But it was difficult for an Indian to get enrolled as an Advocate in the Transvaal. "But as the Bar did not launch any protest and my application was granted."

In the end, he says he also succeeded in procuring a good office in some business locality through the influence of Mr. Rich, who was by that time on close terms with Gandhiji.—Free Press.

## N C O STUDENT ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Swadesh Bhusan Das, aged 24, of the village Radikantipore in Midnapore District, said to be a non-co-operating student who came to Calcutta 15 days ago and had two previous political convictions, was arrested at 37 Harrison Road this evening. It is stated the arrest is in connection with some dacoities in Hooghly. Some letters, a torchlight and a pocket light were seized.—Free Press.

## ANOTHER STUDENT ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, May 29.

In addition to one arrest in Harrison Road, the police made another arrest this evening in which Dibakar Patro, an I. Sc. student, was taken in custody by Bhowanipore police in connection, it is said, with a dacoity in the house of his uncle at Arambag some time ago. It is said this arrest was effected on the strength of confessional statement made by others arrested previously.

Dibakar, who was defraying his expenses by working as a tutor, recently rented a a big room and was spending liberally which attracted notice. This evening when Dibakar was arrested, one Madras student who lived in the next room, presented himself before the Public Prosecutor of Alipore with a box containing ornaments and related that Dibakar deposited the property with him for good care, but on Dibakar's arrest he opened the box and found ornaments which excited his suspicion. The property was handed over to the police.—Free Press.

## *TARDY PROCESS OF IMPROVEMENT.*

CALCUTTA, May 28.

According to a bulletin issued tonight the condition of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose is improving, but the process is very tardy.—A. P.

## ENLISTING LABOUR SUPPORT TO CONGRESS.

### MR SHIVARAO'S FINE EXAMPLE.

MADRAS, May 28.

At a meeting of the Madras Labour Union Mr. Shivarao the President announced that he had joined the Congress in view of the appeal made by his leader Dr. Annie Besant to unite and make the Congress a truly national institution.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Rajendraprasad and others spoke appealing for unity and the enlistment of labourers as members of the Congress.—A. P.

## VICEROY'S "RUTH" WINS C. IN-C'S CUP.

### SIMLA HORSE SHOW

SIMLA, May 28.

In the Simla Horse Show, His Excellency the Viceroy's animals competed in six classes and won four first prizes, a fifth prize being debarred. His Excellency's "Ruth" won the Commander-in-Chief's cup for the best pony in the show, and Col. H. C. Jackson's "Seagull," in addition to winning the first prize in jumping, won the Viceroy's cup for the best horse in the show. Lady Irwin distributed the prizes.—A. P.

### FRENCH HARD COURTS CHAMPIONSHIPS

LONDON, May 28.

At Hoylake there was slight shower during the morning round but weather was fine in the afternoon and there was a large crowd of spectators. Tweddell beat Landale seven and six.

HARD COURTS CHAMPIONSHIPS

St. Cloud.—In third Round of French Hard Courts Championships Raymond (South Africa) beat Baussus (France) 3/6, 6/1, 3/6, 6/4, 6/3 Spence (South Africa) beat Hunter (United States) 3/6, 2/6, 6/1, 6/3, 6/2, Lester (Great Britain) beat Condon (South Africa) 7/5, 6/8, 3/6, 6/3, 6/4. In fourth round Tilden beat Aeschlimann (Switzerland) 6/1, 6/1, 7/5.—Reuter.

### MARATHON RACE

LONDON, May 28.

Polytechnic Harriers Marathon race from Windsor to London a distance of 26 miles 385 yards was won by S. Ferris (Air Force) in two hours forty minutes 32 and one-fifth seconds. S. Natale Italian champion was second in 2 hours 45 minutes 21 and on-fifth seconds. J. Marien Belgian and French champion was third in two hours forty-nine minutes 52 1/2 seconds. Ferris led at 20 miles, when his time was one hour 59 minutes 17 seconds, Natale following a minute later. The winner has equalled A. Mills' record of three successive wins.

## THE EVOLUTION OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

(Continued from page 6).

try from one end to the other. He lost no time in grasping the inner meaning of the political dissatisfaction, which was affecting, even, those classes, which were the strongest pillars of the Empire during the cataclysm of the Mutiny. He earnestly took up the question of eradicating discontent, by means of well-directed sympathy. After a laborious interchange of opinion between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, for over three years, the proposals for reforms took a concrete shape.

**NO REAL ADVANCE.**

The Minto-Morley Reforms no doubt gave a larger consultative voice to Indians in the conduct of Indian affairs; they, however, did not initiate any departure from those principles which had been guiding English administrators, since the very advent of British rule in India. The provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, were, nevertheless, calculated to strike the imagination of Indian politicians, who had been crying for a share in the Government of their Mother land. The appointment of Mr. S. P. Sinha (now Lord Sinha of Raipur), the then Advocate General of Bengal, as the first Indian Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and the elevation of Sir Krishna Gupta, who was once a formidable rival of Sir Andrew Fraser for the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal, to the India Council, were heartily welcomed. Muslim support was enlisted by offering a Membership of the Secretary of State's Council to Syed Hussain Bilgarami, the erudite Islamic scholar of Hyderabad, who had conspicuously served on Lord Curzon's University Commission.

Though it had not conferred any part of the constitutional power on the Indian Executive, the Act had, by accepting the force of elective principle and admitting Indians into the inner circles of Government, taken a decisive step forward. In spite of the fact that it was blessed by men, like Gopal Krishna Gokhale, a section of Indian politicians emphatically declared that the Act of 1909, fell far short of India's demands. The so-called "accomplished fact" of the Partition of Bengal, which Lord Morley's reforms did not touch, remained an open sore. It was fully taken advantage of by the advanced wing of the Congress to press for a more substantial measure of reforms. A persistent campaign was launched to show that, although the Councils had been expended, there had been only an institutional control of the representatives of the people, over the conduct of public affairs. It was urged, both in the Press and on the platform, that the reformed Councils were mere advisory bodies, without possessing any substantial powers in the Administration of the country. The enlarged Councils thus only helped to increase the appetite for political rights.

(To Be Continued).

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Samid Khan Zemindar and member of the Shahjahanpur District Board, has been found guilty under section 409, I.P.C. and sentenced to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 by Mr. R. N. Dey, joint Magistrate. —A. P.

A Gurkha of the military police who was on special duty at Thazi has been arrested on a charge of theft of 2 Webley revolver and some cartridges of his subedar.—A.P.

## PROPAGANDA STARTED

### KARACHI'S SUPPORT TO HINDU-MUSLIM PACT.

KARACHI, May 28.

The Karachi District Congress Committee inaugurated last night a campaign in favour of the All-India Congress Committee's resolution in favour of separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency and in favour of joint electorates.

Swami Govindanand, Haji Abdulla Haroon, Mr. Jamshed Mehta, and Mr. Jethmal Parsharam showed a variety of reasons for the acceptance of the decision of the All-India Congress Committee. It was pointed out by the speakers that the separation of Sind would mean quicker moral and material development whereas life under the Bombay presidency was that of a menaced under-dog. Joint electorates, they said, would mean national solidarity and early attainment of Swaraj.

Doctor Hingorani of the Hindu Sahba opposed separation on account of Muslim aggressiveness as he put it. No resolution was however passed as it was only meant to be a propaganda meeting.—Free Press.

## POPPY CULTIVATION IN INDIAN STATES

### LOCAL ENQUIRIES TO BE INSTITUTED

SIMLA, May 28.

The political department has issued a communique reporting the proceedings of the Indian States Opium Conference, held on Thursday last. It states that the proposed Committee of investigation will visit each State, or in some instances, groups of States concerned, for the purpose of conducting a series of local enquiries. In each case a representative of the State or State concerned would be associated with the enquiry, and a separate report would be submitted to the Government of India. The Conference prepared a draft of the terms of reference to the Committee for consideration by the Government, dealing in considerable detail with the agricultural and financial aspects of the subjects, including the possibility of replacing poppy by other crops, and the effect of such substitution on the prosperity of the State and its subjects. The important question as to what extent Opium is administered to infants was also not lost sight of. Other subjects suggested for enquiry concerned the advisability and practicability of adopting a policy of discontinuance of cultivation in State and the purchase of opimu by them from the Ghazipur factory at cost price. The recommendations of the Conference will now be considered by the Government of India.—A. P.

## ENFORCED IDLENESS OF WORKERS

### DANGER TO CITY, SAYS MR. SINGARAVELU

MADRAS, May 28.

In connection with the strike at Messrs. Massey and Co., the Strike Committee has issued a statement in reply to the notice of the Management Committee, in which they say that the men are unanimous in their determination to see that all the dismissed men are restored to their places and their other grievances are opened up for negotiation. They declare that the "threat" of forfeiture of pensions and gratuities and of the closure of the works for an indefinite period, if the men failed to return to work on the 1st June, is ill-conceived, besides being highly illegal.

MOVE TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE.

Mr. Singaravelu has been endeavouring to call a special meeting of the Corporation Council for the formation of a Committee to bring about a settlement of the strikes in the Diocesan Press and Messrs. Massey and Co. He intends to move a resolution asking the Corporation not to place any more orders with Messrs. Massey & Co. till they bring about an amicable settlement with their workers, whose enforced idleness, he says, is a danger to the city.—A. P.

## NEW COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

ALLAHABAD, May 28.

A new college for women will be opened from July next by the Benares Hindu University.—A. P.

## THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 29.

Conditions are unsettled in the North of the Bay of Bengal, where a depression is apparently forming. There has been nearly general rain in Burma and Malabar.

Local rain is also reported from Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, and Kashmir, with a few falls in East Panjab.

Chief amounts are: Port Blair half an inch; Victoria Point 2; Tavoy, and Moulmein 3|4; Rangoon 1|2, Bassein 1 1|2, Diamond Island 4; Yamethin and Mandalay 1; Monywa, Myitkyina, Darjeeling, Chaibasa and Patna 1|2; Bahraich 1 1|2; Mainpuri 3|4; Bareilly 1|2; Meerut 2; Mussooree 1; Sonmarg 1|2; Sutna and Jagdalpur 1|4, Karwar 1 1|2; Calicut 1; Cochin 2; and Trivandrum 3|4.

Forecast: Decrease in the United Provinces and further decrease in the extreme north.—A. P.

# INDIAN MERCHANTS AND RESERVE BANK.

## BILL PREMATURE FOR REMARKS.

## DELETION OF SECTION 41 URGED

## CONVERT IMPERIAL BANK INTO STATE BANK.

The following is the concluding portion of the letter addressed by the Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay to the Secretary Government of India Finance Department on the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank of India Bill:

The State Bank which is proposed in the Bill need not be a new institution. My Committee consider that the Imperial Bank can be converted into a State Bank by Government buying out the present shareholders. The disadvantages of running the Imperial Bank as a separate institution side by side with the State Bank have already been referred to in paragraph 4 above and my Committee therefore are of opinion that the Imperial Bank itself should be converted into this State Bank.

STATE BANK AND COMMERCE.

The commercial business of the Imperial Bank may be expected, perhaps, to present some difficulty. My Committee do not agree, however, with the view that is held in some quarters that the work of a State Bank is incompatible with commercial business. Such a view overlooks the special conditions of a mainly agricultural country like India. Even the Bank of France has several hundreds of branches and does a good deal of commercial work without its having been charged with inability to control the credit and currency situation in France. My Committee do not, therefore, suggest that the commercial business of the new State Bank which takes over the Imperial Bank should be stopped from the moment of its conversion into a State Bank, though in the interests of indigenous banking they recommend that its commercial business should be reduced gradually, first, in Presidency towns and the larger commercial centres where other joint-stock banks are already in existence, and then in other towns as other joint-stock banks are in a position to take up the rodinary commercial art of the business, so that after such period as may be necessary the State Bank may have no commedcial business in these places and confine itself to the business laid down in the Charter.

IMPERIAL BANK BRANCHES.

My Committee do not reccommend closing of the present branches of the Imperial Bank when it is taken up by the new Reserve Bank though it is said that there is a big loss on some of these branches, particularly the newer ones. My Committee asked for this information also from the Imperial Bank who however would not comply with the request. These branches no doubt play an important part in the development of the banking habit among the people but my Committee do not agree that further banking development can be brought about only through the instrumentality of the Imperial Bank. It is a mistake to consider that the very large areas that do not have a joint-stock banking office to-day have no banking machinery. The fact that the financing of business in all these areas is looked after by the indigenous bankers-Shroffs, Marwaris, Chetties, etc. If the introduction of modern banking into all these areas is desired, it will have to be done by some cheaper machinery than that provided by the branches of the Imperial Bank. My Committee, therefore, suggest that the Reserve Bank may take over all the present branches and run them till the work can be taken up by indigenous banks. They also recommend that the authorities of the Reserve Bank should study whether further development of joint-stock banking ccan usefully take place and the call for applications from indigenous banks to open branches in such places in consideration of offer of some interest-free deposits and agency work for the Reserve Bank and they feel confident there would be good response to such an offer.

CONSTITUTION OF BOARD.

Coming to the important question of the constitution of the Board of Directors, my Committee suggest that it should be provided that 12 Directors shall be appointed by the Viceroy from a panel of 24 men elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of whom not more than one-fourth shall be members of the Central Legislature. My Committee are of opinion that no person may be a director who is an officer of Government or a Director, officer or employee of another Bank. They are in favour of sub-section (1) (a) of Section 9 relating to the appointment of a Governor and a Deputy Governor of the State Bank.

DELETE SECTION 41.

My Committee are opposed to the principle enunciated by the Royal Commission in paragraph 161 of their Report that every banker transacting business with the Central Bank should be required to establish and maintain minimum reserve balances witht the Reserve Bank equal to 10 per cent of its or his demand-liabilities to the people in India and 3 per cent of its or his time liabilities to the people in India. As Section 41 incorporates this principle of the Royal Commission, my Committee are opposed to it and suggest that it should be deleted altogether. An examination of the figures for the Exchange and Indian Banks with regard to the proportion of their cash against their deposits will show that all these banks already hold a much larger percentage of cash than is proposed by the Bill. Laying down, therefore, a lower statutory limit would only induce these Banks to consider the limit laid down by the Bill as a safe limit and may also be supposed to give a false and misleading idea to the public in general with regard t othe safety of these Banks. The public may be led into supposing that those Banks which have fulfilled the statutory obligation are always "safe", whereas as a matter of fact it may not always be the case. Such reserves will also be of very little use to the banks concerned, because to take an instance, a Bank with 10 crores of current deposits would have to keep 75 lacse in the Reserve Bank, but if there is a run and one crore happens to be withdrawn only 7½ lacs of the above can be used by it to meet such run as the balance of 66½ lacs would be still needed as the "legal" reserve for the remaining deposits. The Banks therefore will have to lose a good deal of interest, as is shown by the Memorandum submitted by some Banks jointly, and will not have, at the same, the assurance that in case of their need even their reserves kept with the Central Bank will be of use to them, let alone any other extra assistance of the Central Bank. If a statutory limit is laid down, and if there is a run upon the Scheduled Banks and they take away their reserves from the Central Bank they will be liable to a heavy penalty. My Committee are opposed, therefore, to Section 41.

ADDITIONAL GROUND FOR OBJECTION.

The Bill makes it obligatory on the part of the Bank to satisfy Government requirements in London (Para 105). It also makes it obligatory on the Bank to sell gold on the prescribed conditions (Section 35 of the Bill). The Royal Commission recommended in paragraph 149 that the Governor-General-in-Council may forfeit the privilege of Note Issue given to the Bank, whenever the Government guarantee becomes operative through the failure of the Bank to sell gold, unless such failure is caused in the opinion of the Governor-General-in Council, by an impediment due to 'force majeure.' The need for such a saving clause arose because the Commission conceived of a State Bank with its own capital, i.e., a joint-stock company. How difficult the positon would be for such a oompany in the event of a prolonged Exchange stress like the one caused by the adjustment now to be brought about to the 1s. 6d. ratio, or by a freak of nature regarding future monsoons, when gold securities may be so depleted that the need for sterling borrowing may arise, could be readily imagined. If the Reserve Bank should fail to borrow sufficiently large amounts and on reasonable terms, the whole structure would tumble down. In fact it would be necessary for Government to pledge its own credit to such loans or actually to borrow on their own credit. This, in the opinion of my Committee, becomes an additional ground for objecting to the proposal for a Joint-Stock Bank with private capital as it would have not only the custody of large funds in its hands in ordinary times, but in time of serious Exchange crisis it cannot by itself meet the requirements of the situation.

"PREMATURE FOR REMARKS."

My Committee do not think it necessary to consider in detail the various provisions of the Bill, because if the principle is accepted that the new Reserve Bank should be not a shareholders Bank but a Bank owned entirely by the State and that it should take over the Imperial Bank, they feel that the Imperial Bank Bill will have to be dropped and the Reserve Bank Pill entirely recast. They, therefore consider it premature to offer any remarks on the detailed provisions of the Bill at the present stage.

# SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ.

## "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

## GIRL ASSAULTED IN TRAIN

### RS. 1200 ORNAMENTS LOOTED

BENARES, May 29.

Dacoity of ornaments from the body of a girl of fifteen years valued at about Rs. 1,200 in a railway train at Phipna station on the Bengal North-Western Railway at about half past ten at night is to hand. The girl who is said to be sister of Mr. Jayadayal Madangopal, a merchant of Benares was coming from Hapipur, near Patna, to Benares via Ballia. She was accompanied by a male and maid servants. When the train reached Ballia a man entered the Railway compartment in which the girl and servants were sitting. The passengers asked the man to leave the compartment if he did not hold an inter-class ticket but he said he was to alight at the next station, Sigarbali.

When the train came to Phipna, next station to Sigarbali, he got down and as soon as the train stopped a gang of wacoits entered the compartment from the side opposite to the platform and began to drag the girl by her legs. The maid servant who interfered and caught hold of the girl was beaten with lathis and made unconscious. The dacoits removed all the ornaments and decamped, but, without doing any harm to the girl, although some other passengers were beaten. The matter has been reported to the police.—Free Press.

## INITIATION OF JAINS AS MUNIS

### EXCITEMENT AT AHMEDABAD AND CAMBAY

AHMEDABAD, May 29.

Great excitement prevails among the Jain community at the alleged initiation of six persons as Jain Munis at Cambay by Muni Ramvijayji who has been recently acquitted in a case arising out of the initiation of a Jain as Jain Muni. It is said that two persons were initiated publicky while four others were initiated privately. The four persons are residents of Ahmedabad and one of them is only 22 years of age and is married. Their relatives numbering about 50 have gone to Cambay to persuade them to return to worldly life. Police has made arrangements to prevent any breach of peace and the Administrator of Cambay is personally interfering in the matter to persuade the newly initiated Jain Munis to take the consent of their relatives. It is said that a number of Jains are to be initiated in this manner, and Jain parents are taking pledges from their sons not to be initiated.

PROTEST MEETING.

A public meeting was held on Saturday evening at Cambay to protest against the alleged action of Muni Ramvijayji in privately initiating four youths of Ahmedabad. It is said that stones were thrown at the meeting. When a person began to speak in favour of Muni Ramvijayji great rowdism was created and order was restored when that person was removed from the meeting.

A resolution protesting against the action of Muni Ramvijayji was then unanimously passed. The meeting was attended by persons of all communities including Mahomedans. A Mahomedan speaker strongly denounced the practice of initiating little children or youths privately. It is said that the "apasara" in which the four newly initiated youths are kept is locked from outside.—A. P.

## ASSAM JAIL ADMINISTRATION

SHILLONG, May 28.

A Government resolution on the report on the administration of jails in Assam in 1926 states that the most noticeable feature of the pail administration of the province during the year was the marked improvement in the health of prisoners. Another very satisfactory feature was the improvement in discipline, shown by the reduction in the number of jail offerces, while the number of convicts who escaped from jails fell from seven to three, the smallest number on record for over two decades.—A. P.

## INDIAN NAVY BILL.

### MUCH LIMITED IN ITS SCOPE.

### MR. HAJI'S LECTURE.

NASIK, May 28.

Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji, M. L. A., delievrred a public lecture at Nasik on The Royal Navy.

Mr. Haji said the Indian Navy was today very much in the air when it could really have been on the high sea. He used the mixed metaphor because the Indian Navy had a very 'mixed' history. During the 300 years that have passed since its inception, said Mr. Haji, the Indian Navy has gone through a variety of vicissitudes. It began with the Hon. East India Company's Marine in 1612 and in 1686 it dwindled in scope and was called the "Bombay Marine."

The Bombay Marine was promoted to the title of Indian Navy in 1830 and it was once again dubbed the Bombay Marine thirty-three years later with this difference that the European seamen were replaced with Indians, recruited mostly from Ratnagirl District which has a long sea-faring tradition. In 1877 once again the service changed its name and was called "His Majesty's Idians Marine, which became the "Indian Royal Marine" in 1892, a name which was changed recently to "Royal Indian Navy." with the right of flying the While Ensgin, which is the recognised flag of the fighting forces of the Empire. Now the Royal Indian Marine after a useful existence of over thirty years has been transformed into the Royal Indian Navy.

In view of the sad exprience we have in regard to the recruitment of Indians to the Indian Army, Mr. Haji said it was essential that the same evils should not be allowed to repeat in the new force that will be created to man the Indian Navy.

, THE NAVY BILL.

In the debate in the House of Commons on the Navy Bill, the Under Secretary for India stated that the Indian legislature will have as much control over her Navy as She has over her Army. That means practically no control whatsoever. It should be made clear to Government that the Legislative Assembly its own vote will not agree to a limitation of its powers in matters pertaining to the Navy, which must be written on a clear slate. Nor will Indian public opinion rest satisfied till Government makes an honest attempt to solve the more important question associated with the Indian Navy, the question of Indian Mercantile Marine. The Mercantile Marine and Navy are so closely knitted that it is difficult to separate them. The Merchantile Marine was in reality the parent of the Navy. No nation could have a Navy without a mercantile marine to back it up. And especially in a country like India where we have no national Shipping worth the name, it would be futile to attemet to create and develop a Navy if no efforts are made to create a Mercantile Marine.—Free Press.

## FUNCTIONS OF PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

### BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, May 28.

It is understood that a Bill laying down the constitution and defining the functions of the Public Services Commission for the Madras Presidency is being drafted, and will, in all probability, be introduced in the Legislative Council at its next session.—A. P.

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# WANTED PRACTICAL POLITICS

## NOT A HEROIC PROGRAMME ON PAPER

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—

The attempt which is being made by a section of Congressmen in Bombay and Madras to call a requisition meeting of the A.I.C.C. in order to bring a vote of censure on the Working Committee of the Congress is, we should say, ill-conceived. There cannot be any manner of doubt that the new instructions issued by the Working Committee to the Congressmen in the legislatures as well as its condonation of the action of the Madras Swarajist Councillors have gone beyond the letter and spirit of the Gauhati resolution. It admits also of little difference of opinion that the Committee acted with regard to these matters in a manner which was far from straightforward and honest. At the same time one ought not to deny that the action of the Committee has been inspired with the best of motives and with a sole aim to face and provide for the new situation not contemplated at Gauhati. It would have been indeed better if all this had been done openly and boldly. But it should not be overlooked that the courage which is required by a party to bring about an abrupt change in the policy to which it has remained long wedded is rare in the world.

We sympathise with those who regard the resolution of the Working Committee as tending to weaken the self-reliant character of the Congress programme and bring the Congress policy more into line with what is advocated by the party of Responsive Co-operation. But it should not be forgotten by these ardent spirits that the practice of the vast majority of the Congressmen who have entered the Councils, as opposed to their heroic profession, has been increasingly in the direction of co-operation and that what the Working Committee has now done is little more than regularising this present practice. Nothing has been in our opinion lost through this action. On the other hand, by paving the way for unity with a large class of equally patriotic countrymen of ours whose policy differs very little in essential matters from the orthodox Congressmen, it has been productive of a distinctive good for the country.

It has been made abundantly clear that very few of our Congressmen want to practise or even to prepare the country for civil disobedience. "The country is not yet ready for civil disobedience." This is being continually dinned into our ears by the leaders and they are not wrong. The responsibility for this unpreparedness is certainly theirs for inspite of their repeated declaration that they would work amongst the masses, they have done little or nothing. But however much we might deplore this situation, we cannot afford to neglect it in any formation of a future policy. If those who are dissatisfied with the resolution of the Working Committee can muster sufficient strength in the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, they will possibly succeed in passing their vote of censure and carry the Congress back to the policy of obstruction within the Council or of even Non-Co-operation out and out. But will that in view of the prevailing atmosphere in the land improve matters? A heroic programme looks nice on paper but if there are not men to work it, this proves entirely useless.

What the country now very badly wants is the resuscitation and re-organisation of the old Congress Committees and formation of new ones. Through them alone, the prestige of the Congress which is at its low ebb at present can be restored and the message of freedom preached amongst the masses in the far-off country-side. This work can be most satisfactorily done if all who love the Congress and the country are brought together on a common platform. If to do this, the stiffness of the programme has to be relaxed to some extent, we ought not even to shrink from this. It is a mere truism that even a comparatively easy programme when properly worked produces much better result than a formidable one never attempted. The All-India Congress Committee at Bombay has shewn appreciation of this important truth in a variety of ways and it would be unfortunate if its attempt to mend the policy of the Congress to be a little more realistic and in the light of past experience is not backed up.

## WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

### NOT ULTRA VIRES.

The *Sind Observer* writes:—

This resolution is neither *ultra vires* nor arbitrary because, in pursuance of the resolution of the A.I.C.C. the Working Committee, which is its executive, called for an explanation from the leaders of the Madras Swaraj Party, who happened to be in Bombay at the time, and disposed of the matter very quickly in order not to keep the Madras Swarajists under suspense. If the A.I.C.C. is aggrieved against the finding of the Working Committee it can pass a vote of censure against it at its next meeting, but nobody can call its action illegal and unconstitutional. The Working Committee interprets the Gauhati Congress resolution as not favouring the breaking up of Ministries when there is no possibility of killing dyarchy thereby in any province as, for instance, Madras. The Horniman interpretation, on the other hand, is that, irrespective of consequences, a man calling himself a member elected on the Swarajist ticket must vote against the Ministers and against the reserved half of the Government on every conceivable occasion to prove how detestable the Bureaucracy is to him. It is all very well to write and argue in this strain. At the same time nobody need go to the rescue of the Congress leaders in the Working Committee who have brought this trouble on their own heads by not retaining the virgin integrity of their promises made from time to time to the electorates.

**Shortest Way to Swaraj**

**"CHRON ICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION**

20 such Coupons entitle for entry to the "Chronicle" Essay Competition

## THE TRADE UNION BILL.

(Continued from page 6).

its professed contents. The good old times of progressive competitive capitalism have gone. And the spaciousness and freedom of thought of those days have gone also. One must now stick to one's class, or disappear from politics. But naturally the "objective," "unbiassed" ways of thought, characteristic of that period, have great attraction for the academic mind, and in consequences we find that the Universities are still the strongholds of Liberalism. The Liberal Party can still boast of more intellectually distinguished leaders than either of its opponents. All it lacks is a following.

Mr. Ramsay Muir, still mentally in the 'nineties, fails to realise, what the Cabinet very well knows, that "there is a class-war on." All the bad drafting and vagueness of the Bill are designed to give the bourgeoisie, through its faithful judiciary, absolutely dictatorial powers, if necessary. All the "malevolence" is intended. The bourgeoisie hates and fears the working-class.

In his analysis of the causes of the "strike mania" of the last twenty years, he quite fails to show that these causes have ceased to operate. He cannot show that the concentration of capital is decreasing. He cannot show that the "halt" in wage-increase has yet given way to an advance. He places altogether ridiculous confidence in the "new spirit" manifested since the General Strike. It is in fact simply a reaction on the part of the old men, mainly officials, soaked in Liberalism, from their youth who at last in May 1926 found what Trade Unionism meant, and retreated in terror. The new "non-political" miners' unions are already negligible, so far as reports at this distance can tell.

But Liberalism, harmless as it may appear, is an enemy of the working-class just as much as Conservatism. With all his "objectivity," the author of this book assumes throughout that capitalism is the permanent type of social organisation. The methods of liberalism are at the moment not in favour. But their day may yet come, as Mr. Lloyd George and other astute politicians obviously expect.

What are their methods? "Industrial peace," "conciliation machinary" etc. (It is noticeable that this is just the policy of the "moderate" i.e. bourgeois, labour leaders, who also are attacking the Trade Union Bill on just the grounds set forth in this book.)

These methods are not powerful enough at the moment. The workers' wages have got to be cut, heavily and quirkly, and "conciliation" is of no use for that purpose. So the bourgeoisie flocks to the standard of the die-hards, and attacks with brute force. But when wages are down to a sufficiently low level, they will have to be kept there. What could be better for that purpose than "conciliation." Then the day of Liberalism will come. That day is being prepared by the reorganisation of the Party, the acquisition of new funds and new leaders (Sir Herbert Samuel, Lord Reading) and the penetration (dare we say "subverting"?) of the Trade Unions by a new Minority Movement, the "Liberal Trade Union League."

It is as a part of this sinister campaign for the revived of Liberalism, that this book, with all its fair-mindedness and apparent lack of bias, is produced.

P. S.

## *LEADERS MUST LEAD.*

### MR. B. F. BHARUCHA'S SUGGESTIONS

Sirs,—You have met in Bombay; have accepted the Muslim terms with some modifications; have volunteered to frame a Constitution for India; have framed some Resolutions and spoken on them, and have gone back to your head-quarters. People were looking forward for a definite lead and for an active programme of work. Instead they have read your interviews in the Anglo-Indian Press; your latest Resolution from the Taj Mahal in the "Times of India;" and have wondered, what has come over you all!

WANTED BUSINESS METHOD.

In the first place we must observe strict business methods:—Punctuality, brevity, relevancy, quick decision and definite action. The Working Committee must meet two days before the A. I. C. C. meeting and keep the Agenda and Resolutions ready for the A. I. C. C. On the recent occasion, the A. I. C. C. met for four days, but could not sit for more than sixteen hours, all told! Why? Because the Working Committee was not ready with the requisite Resolutions! Then again, it is almost always noticed at the A. I. C. C. meetings, Subjects Committee meetings, and even in the Congress Sessions that the first few Resolutions are allowed to absorb a lot of time, whilst the remaining Resolutions are rushed through, ruled out or left back! Sirs this method is greatly resented by the A. I. C.C and by the public; and the time has come, when repetition of this should be avoided.

MAKE THE WORKING COMMITTEE WORK.

Sirs, you have met, conferred, spoken and dispersed. But pray what is the immediate work that you have assigned to the Working Comittee barring the Constitution-making? May I suggest the following plan?

(1) Regarding Hindu-Muslim Pact, yet Pandit Nehru, Maulana Shaukat Ali, and Mr. Jayakar proceed to Sindh and satisfy the Hindu community and secure their support.

(2) Regarding the questions of music and kurbani, let Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, Maulana Mahomed Ali, and Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari, Dr. Moonje, Pandit Malaviya and Mrs. Naidu meet at Delhi early and reach an amicable settlement without undue delay.

(3) Regarding the Akali leaders rotting in gaol let Mr. Iyengar, Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Deshmukh proceed to Amritsar and study the Sikh situation on the spot. For let us not forget the fact that there is a growing ferment amongst the Sikhs; their M. L. C.'s and M. L. A.'s have resigned, and the Congress cannot conscientiously shelve that question.

(4) Regarding the Nagpur Satyagraha for the release of Bengal detenus, it is most important, that tried and trusted Satyagraha leaders like Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, Abbas Tayabjee, Darbar Saheb Gopaldas, Sambha Murti etc., should be urged by the Working Committee to proceed to Nagpur early and give the requisite support to the Satyagraha movement, with such modifications as may be necessary.

(5) Regarding Bengal Congress Committee dispute, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Maluna Mazarul Haque and Mr. M. S. Aney may be deputed.

(6) Regarding Nabha and Nizam, the Working Committee cannot ignore these questions; and if Sjt. Prakasham is deputed on the Nabha question, and Sjt. Rajagopalachari and Yakub Hussain on the Nizam question, their Reports will be very valuable for future guidance and joint action.

(7) Re Standing Committee of Hindu-Muslim leaders to deal with differences, disputes and disturbances, let the Working Committee concert some definite measures.

In short, let the Working Committee be one in Reality and not in name only.

OTHER VITAL QUESTIONS.

Let the Working Committee tackle the following important questions:—

(1) Foreign Propaganda.

(2) Delegation to and from Asiatic lands; and

(3) European News Agency. Pandit Jawaharlal may be requested to submit his report or scheme on these matters at an early date.

(4) Independent News Agency. And that the Working Committee should try and help an independent or at least non-official News Agency like the Free Press of India.

In the foregoing paras, I have just submitted a plan of real, regular national and urgent work. Leaders, please take it up in right earnest. Our people are sick of hesitation, inaction, and schism. They are most anxious to see you stir up and go about the country, and deal with the various problems by going on the spot. Leaders please lead; and lead aright this famishing land to real Freedom and Peace! May Heaven guide you!—Yours etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

## *MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.*

### SPIRIT OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

"Kolaba-Samachar" describes the discussion, and reports of the Alibag movement of not paying the increased assessments. The journal congratulates the leaders on the firmness they have shown in spite of distraint warrants and confiscation of property and rejoices at the spirit of unity and resistance to Government's unjust imposition the people are showing by refusing to act as "panchas" when confiscated properties are declared to be on sale by auction. The example of Alibag is proposed to be followed by the landholders of the Deogad Taluka in the Ratnagiri District as reported by "Balwant." A Satara journal known as "Samartha" also recommends to the Satara people to follow the splendid example of Alibag. The "Kesari" takes note of all these local movements, congratulates their leaders and admits the utility and desirability of the awakening of the people to their inherent rights and their preparedness to fight for their preservation. "Kranli" points out that any movement calculated to discomfit the Government is at any time welcome, no matter from which section or class of Indians it proceeds. The point of the journal is that after all it is a movement of the petty property-holders and not actual cultivators of the soil.

A. I. C. C.'S WORK.

General satisfaction is expressed on the A. I. C. C.'s decision to meet the Muslim demand of point electorates, with reservation of seats. The A. I. C. C. introduced the principle of formation of provinces on the linguistic basis. This was done at the instance of Maharashtra leaders and journals whether Swarajist, Responsivist or Non-co-operating have agreed in admiring Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar and Moonje no it. Maharashtra journals like "Kasari," "Maharashtra," "Udaya" and others criticise the Congress Leaders for the grave disparity between their professions and practice but do not carry the criticism too far as they unanimously think that after all, everything in the Congress is moving fast towards the Responsivist position. Other resolutions of the A. I. C. C. are also enthusiastically received by Marathi journals of all parties.

TOWARDS MODERATION.

"Kranti" characterises the session of the A. I. C. C. as a definite move towards moderation, which will bring in its train the acceptance of the Responsivist programme, perhaps under a different label, but moderate all the same, however much Pandit Motilal may protest to the contrary. Verbal jugglery will not carry conviction to the young generation of Indians, says the journal and goes on to observe, how after everything is said and done, the Congress leaders betray themselves as the leaders of the propertied the enfranchised and the capitalists. The paper, observes, that if only the President was serious about the economic demands of the workers and peasants as embodied in a resolution, sent on behalf of their party, he would not have ruled it out of order but would have so got it modified from its authors, so as to make it in order. But, where was the genuine desire, asks the Workers and Peasants' Party journal.

MAHAD'S DISGRACE.

"Bahishkrita Bharata" and "Brahmana-Brahmanetara" very severely condemn the disgrseful behaviour of the Brahmans and Gujars of Mahad, in the matter of beating the untouchables and take serious objection to the report of Messrs. Mate and Chitrao who made an inquiry in the matter and "whitewashed" the misdoings of the Mahad orthodoxy. "Kesari" which accepted this report has also come in for a good deal of adverse criticism.

VILLAGE ORGANISATION.

"Nawa Kal" refers to the attempts that leaders in Bengal and Andhradesh are carrying on to build up village Panchayats, awaken villagers to their rights, teach them the need of adapting their conduct to fundamental hygenic principles, start co-operative credit banks and make them politically conscious. The journal puts forward the view that it is only by steadily developing the stamina and calibre of the village population of India that they can be expected to take their proper place in the fight for national freedom.

BERAR NON-BRAHMANS.

"Lokasevaka" publishes an account of the political and socio-rreligious Non-Brahman conferences held at Rangaon in Berar. At the instance of the Presidents Mr. Kothekar and Mr. Anandaswami, resolutions embodying the political and social demands of the Non-Brahmans were passed. Permanent Settlement, reservation of seats in Councils, primary edution, promotion of Swadeshi, doing away with priestly domination, prohibition, stoppage of child-marriage and similar other several subjects were covered by the resolutions.

## TRADE RETURNS OF BRITISH INDIA

CALCUTTA, May 27.

The trade returns of British India for the month of April 1927, as compared with the preceding month showed decreases in the values of imports, exports, and re-exports.

Imports of private merchandise totalled Rs. 2.173 lakhs in April and showed a decrease of Rs. 49 lakhs, as compared with the preceding month. The value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures also decreased by Rs. 856 lakhs. The value of re-exports fell by Rs. 13 lakhs to Rs. 65 lakhs. —Free Press.

# SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

## DID HABIBULLA DEPUTATION BETRAY INDIA?

## THE NEW BILL AND TRANSVAAL

(From Our Corresponsent.)

JOHANNESBURG, May 7, 1927.

The fear expressed in my last letter has turned ont to be true and the truth has come out that the present Bill with some of its provocative clauses were agreed to and accepted by the Habibullah Deputation. This situation has brought abont the first class crisis amongst the Indians of the Transvaal especially. Let me say, at the outset, that Section 5 would not sound dangerous at the first glance, but when it is read in the light of S. African Indian view point, it shows the annoying pertinacity and sense of vengeance on the part of the Union Government. Let me point out and repeat what I have said in my previous letters that South Africa has scored in the Round Table Conference at India's cost. Had there been even any comma about the above-quoted Section 5 in Round Table Conference Settlement Summary published in the press, the S. A. I. Congress and at last the Transvaal British Indian Association would never have accepted the Agreement.

It was understood by us all that the report of the Conference Settlement meant not to rake up the past and consider the Indians as South Africa's unit, but the so-called diplomacy of Habibullah, Sastri and Co., sold us all. To-day Transvaal Indians have been left in the lurch and, to be frank, neither the Habibullah Deputation, nor the Union Government, nor even the South African Indian Congress have played the game.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

Now, when I have before me the documents of Ganahi-Smts Agreement, 1914, and the Round Table Conference Settlement, 1927. I can quite see that a single-handed Gandhi was far superior in negotiations than the so-called host of diplomats in form of Habibullah, Sastri Sethna and Co. Mahatma Gandhi's tact had obtained the promise from the then South African Government of having the past untouched and a guarantee for the upliftment of Indians in future. But what do we see to-day?

South Africa has kept up the same Areas Reservation Bill (for which India protested) minus the segregation clause, but with compound interest. The doleful history of the past for which the Union Government is as much responsible as the Indians has been taken up again and the steps are taken in the New Bill to hurry the wholesale deportation of Indians, throughout the country.

Let it be said, for further enlightenment, that the Indians did make the mistakes in the past, but they got the amnesty, free and full, by the acts of 1908 and 1914. Even the Supreme Court held that once the registration certificate issued, the right of the recipient could not be challenged. The Commission of 1915 repeated the assurances given by the afore mentioned acts.

FERMENT IN TRANSVALA.

To give a clear idea of what Section 5 really means, I should say that the Indians in Transvaal will be at least deported by half and the remaining half shall have the only alternative to leave S. Afrisa rather than starve in this "land of sunshine and beauty."

The whole Transvaal is in ferment over this bill. It hits the Indians there straight on the chest. It is a faithless and false blow. The Indians of the Transvaal have once again stood up as one solid block to fight to the bitter end and see the Section 5 of the Bill withdrawn with the ever generous help of the People and press of India. They have protested to the Minister, informed India and led an energetic fight. The crisis is over them and they are trying boldly to face it.

Curiously enough the Bill (Immigration and Indian Relief (further provision) Bill is not come yet before the House of Assembly for its second reading. But Dr. Mala, the Minister of the Interior, is adamant and it will be soon before the House. It is expected anyday. Meanwhile it is surmised that Indian Government is carrying on negotiations with the Union Government over the New Bill. That indefatigable humanitarin Mr. C. F. Andrews is at Capetown and has put his heart and soul to get the redress of the grievances. He was to have succeeded in gaining some points in favour of Indians, but the Minister does not want to budget an inch over the withdrawal of this Section 5 which sounds the death-knell of Indians in the Transvaal.

STIFF JOB FOR MR. SASTRI.

By the way, we are officially informed by the Department of Interior that the Viceroy of India has cabled to the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa that the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri has been appointed Government of India Agent in South Africa. This piece of news really sends a thrill of joy in the hearts of Indians, but the general opinion is that he shall have a stiff task before him. Firstly, he shall have to see that what he and his colleagues have done, shall be required to be undone and squeeze out a promise from the Union Government to repeal the humiliating Section 5 from the New Bill. His selection should be termed the best in view of the fact that no nationalist patriot had ever the chance of being appointed.

In conclusion, it is an irony of fate, that inspite of the cables sent to prominend leadres, the Associated Press and last but not the least the Viceroy, no storm of protest has been heard from India and come over to South Africa. This is a vital question for South Africa in general and Transvaal in particular and India's help is sincerely implored. Will India stand and raise its voice for the unfortunate countrymen in South Africa and do its duty?

## INCOME-TAX AMENDMENT BILL.

### BOMBAY GOVT. IN FULL AGREEMENT

CALCUTTA, May 28

The Simla Corespondent of the "Statesman" says several local Governments and public bodies have expressed their views on the provision of the Income Tax Amendment Bill, which will come up for consideration by the Central Legislature at the Simla session supporting the general object of the legislation but objection has been taken mainly to the aspect of second and seventh clauses, the former dealing with the proposal that an assessee should be debarred from deducting amounts of any cess rate or tax paid by him on the basis of any profits and the other dealing with the proposal to levy a tax on purchase of goods in this country for consumption in some other.

The Government of Assam favour modification of the existing law regarding trade conducted by residents and agencies. The Government of Bombay is whole-heartedly in favour of the suggested changes, while the Government of Bengal have expressed agreement with the views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that levy of road cess on coal mines do not warrant legislation proposed. The Government of Behar and Orissa and the Central Provinces and the United Provinces are generally in favour of the bill, while the Punjab and Madras Governments have been silent about it. —Free Press.

## ALLEGED IMMORAL TRAFFIC OF GIRLS

### DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS

CALCUTTA, May 28

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, heard arguments to-day in the case in which Luigi Lavorante and Benjamin Padaguno were charged under the Immoral Traffic Act with binging girls into Calcutta for immoral purposes. Counsel for the defence said prosecution evidence controverted the supposition that the accused had brought the girls to Calcutta for immoral purposes.

Referring to the evidence of Miss Teresina, he said she did not know the language of the accused. He characterised her evidence as false and described her visit to the Grand Hotel as a myth. He submitted that the police had acted precipitately in the matter and had been stampeded into the action they had taken owing to some information they had received from Bombay.—Free Press.

## KARNATAK AYURVEDA CONFERENCE

### SURGERY IN INDIAN MEDICAL SCIENCE

BIJAPUR, May 28.

The Third Karnatak Ayurveda Conference met to-day at the Government High School buildings, under the presidentship of Mr. M. V. Shastri of Mangalore. Vaidyas and doctors from all parts of the Karnatak attended the Conference.

Mr. M. V. Shastri delivered a learned address in Sanskrit explaining the difficult points of Ayurvedic science. He urged all lovers of the science of Ayurveda to do their best to revive it. He suggested an all-India organisation to make a comparative study of western and eastern science in the branch of medicine. He also laid stress on the fact that in the Atharva Veda there are passages which go to show that surgery developed to great extent in those days.

Then, Dr. Nanal of Poona opened the Exhibition. Conference meets again to-morrow.—Free Press.

# COERCION IN CHINA.

## HOW IT IS IMPOSSIBLE.

## BRITAIN AT WITS' END.

Now that battle is being joined on the Trade Unions Bill, it is more difficult than ever to keep interest focused on the Chinese question: but, if the news from China is scanty, what is going on behind the scenes may be of vital importance. It is well-known that those who were responsible for inserting a threat of "appropriate" measures of coercion and retaliation into the note on the Nanking outrages are desirous of carrying that threat into execution. They are being held up, as we may gather from a few guarded references to the difficulty of securing agreement, by a lack of unanimity among the Powers, and especially by the attitude of America. But the question is not closed. At any moment, fresh excesses on the part of Chinese troops of whatever party, may reinforce the demand for reprisals, and Mr. Chen's letter is unlikely to be the last evasive communication received from Chinese authorities, when appealed to for redress, says a writer in "The Nation and Athenaeum."

It is essential, therefore, to know where the Government stands in this matter. Hitherto their policy has been to confine all military measures to the actual defence of life and property at Shanghai; to negotiate with every responsible authority for the removal of Chinese grievances, and to exercise a wise patience during the present period of chaos. We have steadily supported that policy both against those who clamoured for forcible action, and those who would have left Shanghai a defenceless prey to brigandage. But the threat of coercive measures at the present moment is utterly incompatible with that policy. No form of coercion open to the Powers can bring effective pressure on the Chinese leaders, or enable them to control the excesses of their followers. Every possible form of coercion will alienate that large section of the Chinese people which remains friendly to the foreigner, and will hasten the final destruction of our trade in China.

Those who clamour for retaliation should try to realize what their clamour involves. What forms of coercion short of downright war are open to the Powers? As classified by lawyers, they fall under two heads. First, if coercion is to be applied against a country which has little capacity for military resistance, its largest commercial harbour is seized, and the Customs sequestrated. If that is insufficient, smaller harbours and adjacent patches of territory are also seized to emphasize the indignity. The most usual method of coercion is, however, that of imposing what is known as a peaceful blockade. It has, in the past, been put into force against a great number of countries: Venezuela, Greece, and Soviet Russia have all suffered from it.

If any form of coercion is applied against China, we may take it as fairly certain that it will be one of these two; and those who are of the opinion that the British Government ought to follow up their threats had better be quite clear about the coercive possibilities of each method of procedure.

According to the China Year Book for 1925 the total seizable and confiscable revenue of China, that is, the revenue which could be stopped by military occupations, amounts to some 63 millions of Hongkong taels, or, say, £6 millions; and of this over a third, or over £2 millions, comes from Shanghai. The greatest confiscable revenue of the other large ports in Kuomintang occupation varies between three and five millions of taels. The Hankow revenue is the largest (4.3 millions), the revenue from Canton is the next biggest (3.8 millions), that of Swatow is 1.5 millions. It follows from this, that three considerable military expeditions would only deprive the Kuomintang of an annual revenue of nine million taels, or less than £1 million; and that the British Government, by sending them out, would obviously be spending millions to recover thousands, without thereby inflicting any decisive loss upon the offending authorities. The Chinese general whose armies had plundered our property would merely compensate himself, for loss of revenue, by new exactions upon the countryside. There is, indeed, only one practicable way of applying this method. The Government might instruct the defence force at Shanghai to seize the Customs. This would cause an annual loss of twenty-three million taels to the Kuomintang, and would not add to our own charges. The objection is, however, that these seizable revenues are derived from duties on goods which are bought in China, and that they are the principal security for interest payment upon foreign loans. The Kuomintang generals are not sound economists; they would certainly retort by forbidding all Chinese in their territories to receive, or pay for, dutiable foreign goods; and they would, equally certainly divert the Customs revenues of such posts as Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow to their own exclusive use. The proposal to seize the Shanghai revenues, though attractive on a first inspection, turns out to be futile when examined.

The second method of coercion, by peaceful blockade, is probably well thought of in Government circles. Blockades have gained immense prestige and reputation by the recent blockade of Germany: they can be imposed by an ordinary naval force, backed by a small administrative staff, and can therefore be applied without prejudice to official programmes of economy in Whitehall. They are, in consequence, very popular, both with Governments and the public. If a peaceful blockade of Southern China were ever proclaimed the general feeling would doubtless be that the Government were acting with becoming energy, and that the Chinese authorities would at last be made to suffer for their outrageous conduct. Would they? The matter stands roughly thus:

Only a few articles on the list of Chinese imports have a total annual value of more than £1 million. The import articles with an annual value which suggests a fairly large distribution are: Rice (£10 millions), flour of cereals (£3 millions), sugar (£5 millions), mineral oils (£7 millions), cotton (£6 millions), and cotton piece goods (£14 millions). The rice imports come mainly from French Indo-China and are consumed at those ports and districts which are ill-connected to the rice-growing provinces. The mineral oils are used in the industrial machinery of the manufacturing districts, and for lighting the houses of middle-class Chinese; the cereals are consumed by the Europeans, the wealthier Japanese, and by the native populations in the districts most under European influence. The cotton piece goods are, perhaps, the only articles of import which are widely distributed. They are bought largely by the coolies and the peasant farmers. These latter use padded cotton clothes in winter, and, as their work is hard they are compelled to renew their wardrobes about once a year.

The principal articles of Chinese export are: Eggs (£3 millions), dried beans (£5 millions), tea (£2 millions), vegetable oils (£4 millions), oil cake (£6 millions), and silk (£16 millions). The eggs and dried beans are mostly consumed in the East: a certain proportion of the vegeable oils and oil cake, and a very large proportion of the tea and silk come to Europe.

These figures undoubtedly show that a peaceful blockade of China, or of the offending part of china, would be widely felt if severely and effectively applied. It is undoubtedly the best retaliatory weapon we possess; for it would impoverish and ruin far more people than were killed or ruined at Hankow and Nanking; and the test of good and effective retaliation is that the injuries inflicted shall be progressive. But its efficiency as a coercive weapon, that is, as a forcible means of making unreasonable people more reasonable is more than doubtful. What in fact would its consequences be? Roughly these. It would bring such industrial machinery as is still working to a standstill; it would throw the houses of many thousands of Chinese into darkness and make it impossible for them to read the classics to their wives and children; it would put Europeans living in China on to a bad and unusual diet; it would interfere with the distribution of the rice supplies; it would raise the average figures of infant and senile mortality in the colder districts; it would turn our friends other similar establishments; and it would throw a number of Lancashire cotton weavers out of compel a large number of Chinese silk cultivators to enlist as soldiers or to practise as brigands; it would cause fluctuations in the prices at Mincing Lane; it would raise the price of high-class silk at Liberty's and other Lancashire cotton weavers out of work. It is doubtful whether the Chinese peasant farmer, or the Chinese silk-grower, or the Chinese silk merchant, or the Lancashire cotton weaver would suffer most. Certainly the Kuomintang generals would suffer least.

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## *FOR THE MOTHER'S SAKE UNITE.*

Mrs. Besant writes in "New India":—Children of the Mother, worshippers of one God, "the One without a second," why are you shaming both before the world by your quarrels, religious and political? Is not the country greater than your parties. It not Religion greater than your religions?

You are playing into the hands of the enemies of your freedom. All the world is saying that if Britain did not hold the peace in India, Indians would be flying at each other's throats. Of what use is to sing, "Vande Mataram," while you plunge your parties as daggers into the Mother's heart? Of what use is it to demand liberty for Her, while you bind the fetters of your party hatreds round Her bruised and bleeding limbs?

When I landed on your sacred soil in 1893, I cried in my first lecture: "India is not dead, She is only sleeping. Only Her own children can kill Her." And now in 1927, I—who have worked since 1878 to deliver Her from a foreign yoke, who have sacrificed for Her dear sake all I have of life, of strength, of fortune—I ask my own sad heart: "Will Her own children kill her?" Were it not that I believe in India's Rishis, in the Inner Government of the World, in the Rishi Agastya, still the Regent of India, were it not for this belief, I would abandon hope, and would lay a broken heart, my last offering at Her dear feet.

Who are these souls born into Indian bodies who keep Her in subjection to a foreign yoke?—these who betray the Mother, but know not the heart of India that is sacrifice of selves to the Self.

O! Brothers! Your past calls to you by all its glories; your present moans to you out of its poverty, its ignorance, its shortened lives. If you care not for your own servitude, for your childrens sake, unite. Britain is pledged to give you freedom. She will not deny it, if you ask it with a single voice. Let us make the Congress National once more. Let us forget the recent past and unite for the coming future. If the Bill, now in the House of Commons, does not please you, make another, and if that other gives you equal freedom with the Bill of 1925, I will be the first to tear up the older one and to welcome the new. But no Bill will become an Act unless a united India demands it. Any Bill which makes Her mistress within Her own house, will be accepted by every true Indian heart, whatever the colour of the skin."

## THE PRESS UNDER FASCISM

### 60 JOURNALISTS EX-COMMUNICATED

Mussolini has just given the finishing touches to the new journalist organisation, writes the Rome Correspondent of "Observer" in mail week.

In order to be able to exercise their profession, Italian journalists in Italy must either belong to a Fascist Syndicate of Journalists, or else be inscribed upon the Rolls. All names, after being passed through the Government sieve, which is of a peculiarly fine mesh, are drafted into two categories: those who can show an unblemished record of devotion to Fascism and its regime, and are prepared to sign a declaration of complete obedience, may enter the privileged Syndicates of Journalists; while those who have never opposed the regime, though they may not always have praised it, and can succeed in satisfying the Press inquisitors, are eligible for being inscribed upon the Rolls known as "L'Albi dei gionalisti."

Journalists who were on the staff of Opposition papers at the time of the Matteotti crime are ruled out altogether from any possibility of exercising their profession in Italy, and, as the Government is negotiating, either directly or indirectly to buy up Italian newspapers in North and South America, neither would they find open doors across the water. The exclusion of a hundred journalists from the rolls, many of whom exercised considerable influence in the political life of Italy, is announced by the Government with unconcealed satisfaction. One of the duties of the Fascist Syndicates will be to see that these discarded writers are not employed on the staff of any paper.

Even now, after every apparent precaution has been taken to make this imposing house of Italian journalism entirely anti-Fascist proof, there are signs of uneasiness. The problem of capturing the newspapers was not half so difficult as the problem of ensuring them a wide circulation. However closely allied to the regime owners of big papers may be, they are not indifferent to dividends. Owing to the uniform characters of the papers and all absence of spontaneity and sparkle, the reading public has diminished in so marked a degree that it has been found necessary to amalgamate several journals. The "Secolo" of Milan has been absorbed by its rival, and becomes the evening edition of the "Corriere." Not only is the general public bored by this "disciplined Press," but evinces considerable scepticism as to the news it offers.

The Burma police captured last month I. Nga No Sagale, who is repited to be the leader of the gang that created a scene and effected escape from Insein Jail in 1922, at Mawachi Mines in Toungoo District. He was tried by the Additional Magistrate. Insein and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Free Press.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

The weather in Calcutta was wet the whole of Friday and occasional showers of rain had the effect of lowering the very high temperature of the past few days. According to the Meteriologist the monsoon has arrived in Bengal although he is not in a position to say whether rain will continue.—A. P.

The arrest has been made of Roabeni Sarma alleged to be the leader of a formidable gang of dacoits responsible for a series of crimes in the Sylhet District, including a postal mail bag robbery. The man was first arrested on March 3rd, but managed to escape from Sylhet jail on April 14th.—A. P.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Government of Bengal, in the Finance Department intimating that it agrees mainly with the recommendations of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee regarding duties levied under the Indian Stamp Act.—A. P.

News has reached at Agra of a serious armed dacoity at Manza Ghosiana in the District of Agra. It occurred in the house of Pitan Singh the village Patwari. The dacoits did not secure much booty owing to the gallantry of the Patwari's son, Ajodhia Prasad, who attacked them with his gun from an adjoining roof and badly wounded one dacoit who turned out to be Tholoo Kachi of Patkapura, Dholpur State. His confession led to the arrest of nine other members of the gang.—A. P.

174 skilled labourers emigrated through the port of Dhanuskhodi during the past year. Of these 140, consisting of jugglers, acrobates, dancers, snake charmers etc., were assisted to emigrate to Europe for the purpose of practising their profession. Recruitment of these persons has been stopped from the middle of December last until further orders.—A. P.

News of a rare find of twenty old coins in a tailor's house on the back of the Dak Bungalow, Huzurabad District, has been received at Hyderabad (Deccan). It is reported that these valuable gold mohurs belong to the reign of Shahalam, the Mogul Emperor of Delhi.—A. P.

News has been received from Yamethin, Burma, of the arrest by two constables of Nge Maung an absconder wanted in connection with the murder of Mr. Jackson. Five other Burmans have already been committed to the sessions in connection with this case.—A. P.

A Rangoon massage say's:—"Five Indians have been arrested in connection with the alleged murder of sub-inspector Wig Po Sem whose body was found floating in Kanungto creek. The police are searching for a sixth man.—A. P.

The Ahhedabad Municipality has adopted a resolution at its meeting held Saturday evening sanctioning the amount of Rs. 1000 as a contribution to the Agricultural Exhibition to be held there in December nert:—Free Press.

The Central Provinces Government have appointed a Committee, to enguire into the high rate of opium consumption in the town of Nagpur. The Committee is asked to examine witnesses and submit their report to Government.—Free Press.

Four rogne elephants, one a tusker, ten feet in height, are causing havoc on the Gauhati-Shillong road in Assam. The Government have offered a prize for their destruction. The depradations of the elephants have been going on for some time and many houses have been brought down to the ground by them. Two men were killed and many of the villages have been terrified.—Free Press.

The question of Government undertaking legislation on the lines of the Slander of Men Act has been considered by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, invited opinion on such legislation and no objection has been taken to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce proposal.—Free Press.

## SYRIAN FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

### WANT NOTHING BUT THEIR RIGHTS

"Al-Ittihad" writes as follows:—

To counteract the malicious and harmful publication of rumours regarding the Syrian Revolt, Sultan Basha Al-Atrash, chief leader of the Revolt has issued a statement to the following effect:—

The revolt shall continue till the Nation's demands are fulfilled and its rights secured.

The movement now is most satisfactorily progressing and all leaders and "Mujahids" are quite unanimous about the principles underlying the movement, and its future.

The Syrians demand nothing but the security of their rights, and they abhor bloodshed unless they art compelled to do it. They have made up their minds to sacrifice their lives for the protection of their rights.—"Muslim Outlook."

The Cream of the Court

Before playing tennis, remember to protect the face, arms and neck by rubbing in a little Icilma. Light and evanescent as a snowflake, it interposes an invisible protective layer between the skin and the scorching sun, and prevents the dust of the court from working its way into the pores. After the game, a little gentle massage with the finger-tips dipped in Icilma brings the tissues into perfect condition.

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When you have no energy and you are easily tired it is the sign that your nerves are starving for want of nourishment.

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## REMUNERATION TO IMPERIAL BANK

### PROTEST AGAINST DIFFERENTIATION.

### BRITISH EXCHANGE BANKS ON RESERVE BANK BILL.

The following is the concluding portion of the views of the British Eastern Exchange Banks in London on the provisions of the Reserve Bank Bill:—

The Exchange Banks next urge that open market transactions by the Reserve Bank should not be permitted and mention that such transactions in South Africa have caused much dissatisfaction. In any case the open market transaction should only be for the purpose of enabling the Reserve Bank to discharge its functions of regulating the supply of credit. When the scheduled banks would be required to keep large sums with the Reserve Bank free of interest it would be inequitable and unjust that their funds be employed by the Reserve Bank against them in the ordinary business. The letter next examines Clause 28, of the Bill, and warns that it would be dangerous to allow the rupee reserve held in the form of bills of exchange to exceed 25 per cent. and suggests even lower figure. It is further suggested that in case a Hundi lodged in reserve is dishonoured the loss should not fall on Government.

Criticising clause 34 the letter remarks: "We feel very strongly there should be no limitation of any kind on the right of public to demand from the bank of issue one form of legal tender in exchange for another. The popularity of note issue in India derives from the facilities introduced in 1914 for free interchange of one form of legal tender for another." Finally the letter suggests very considerable revision in clause 41.

MAINTAINING MINIMUM RESERVE BALANCES.

Referring to the proposal to compel the scheduled banks to maintain minimum reserve balances with the Reserve Bank, it is regretted that the Commission gave no reasons for this recommendation. It is pointed out that owing to the backward stage of banking habits in India payments over the counter are far more frequent in India than in England, and banks up-country need to keep the balance as high as 15 per cent of their demand liabilities to make payments over the counter. There is thus a strong and adequate justification for a modification of the provision regarding the reserve balance to take into account lrge cash balances which the banks need to maintain in their bills. Moreover, the proposed percentage goes far beyond any proved need, and in the aggregate there would be in the hands of the Reserve Bank a sum not less than 30 crores which would otherwise have been available for employment in widening the credit structure. Further, the transfer of funds to the Reserve Bank would involve the movement of legal tender money, and Government should explore the probable effect of withdrawal from the circulation of this large quantity of currency. Deposits taken by one scheduled bank from another scheduled bank should be excluded for the purpose of arriving at a minimum balance, as it is regular every-day practice on the part of banks to lend overnight for short periods to each other balances in excess of immediate requirements.

REMUNERATION TO IMPERIAL BANK.

The letter next mentions that no provision is made for deposits in the case of up-country branches where the Reserve Bank is not established. Presuming that such balances would be maintained with the Imperial Bank as the Agent of the Reserve Bank it is urged that the use of these balances must not be open to the Imperial Bank.

After making a number of interesting suggestions regarding details of minimum balances the Exchange Banks comment on the proposed remuneration to the Imperial Bank and special concessions. "We are unable to express opinion in the absence of any specific information as to the total of receipts and disbursements on account of Government which the Imperial Bank will be dealing with on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India, and we ask that an estimate turnover of Government accounts at these places be published. We can conceive that remuneration at the rates proposed might exceed the fibure of 15 lakhs of rupees, which is payable at 1|16 per cent. on the first 250 crores by an amount which would represent an excessive remuneration for their services, and it is our view that a maximum amount for commission payable in this respect should be fixed and laid down in agreement. We are unable to reconcile how the figure of Rs. 3 crores which the Reserve Bank are to allow the Imperial Bank of India at special rates of interest has been arrived at. We presume that the figure has some relation to the minimum balance which the Imperial Bank would be required to maintain. If this assumption is correct, we feel that a differentiation is being made in favour of the Imperial Bank for which in our opinion there is absolutely no justification. Nor can we see why the Reserve Bank should be permitted in the case of its advances to the Imperial Bank to depart so emphatically from the principles prescribed forbidding the Reserve Bank to make any unsecured advances.

PROTEST AGAINST DIFFERENTIATION.

We feel that in the interests of stability of the new system it is desired to set up in India no unsecured advances should be made by the Reserve Bank to anybody other than Government, and we strongly protest against the differentiation which is implied in this proposal between the Imperial Bank and the other commercial banks. We also feel that any interest arrangements which may be made in respect of these advances to the Imperial Bank should have some relation to reserve banks discount rate prevailing from time to time. We also consider that a period of 25 years to which this clause is to extend is excessive and any arrangement between the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank should not have a statutory life of more than ten years in the first instance. We most emphatically dissent from the provisions regarding the branches granted that the Imperial Bank requires some consideration for having opened branches in last five years under the programme imposed upon it by the Government of India. We can see no justification of any kind whatever for the claim that the future ventures of the Imperial Bank in branch banking should be subsidised by the Reserve Bank. This clause constitutes a definite menace to the extension of private enterprise on the part of other banking institutions in India whether indigenous or British.—A. P.


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Sir,—Your readers may not be aware of the fact that foreigners in Egypt are not under the same laws and penal code as Egyptians and cannot, therefore, be punished for many grave offences. The Egyptians are at present **trying to remedy this state of affairs and** to hold foreigners equally responsible for their actions with Egyptians. For those who are opposing the Egyptains in their efforts to attain this object, I, as an Egyptian brought up in English Universities, will instance the following as an example of how these privileges are abused by some. "Al Ahram," the leading Egyptian daily paper, reports a case in which a foreigner while riding a bicycle at night without a light near Opera Square, Cairo, knocked down and hurt an old man. When the point duty policeman tried to stop him, it is reported, he shouted "Don't raise your hand to me, and don't you dare to touch me; I am an Italian and privileged." What would your English readers think if a German, say, knocked down at night an old man in Piccadilly Circus, while not carrying a light, and successfully evaded arrest on the ground that he was a foreigner, and how could we, learned Egyptians, who had lived abroad on terms of equality, bear to see such a drama when we return home?


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